FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 045

7 March 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Rejects U.S. 'Equal Rights, Limits' Principle AA 1
[Editorial Article]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Beglov, Kornilov, Agayants]
International Arms Talks CC 1
FRG Elections, Missile Deployment CC 2
Nonaligned Conference CC 3
U.S., Israeli Interests CC 5
U.S. 'Public Diplomacy' Program CC 5
'International Situation: Questions & Answers' CC 7
[Kachanov, Shishkin, Semenov, Khokhlov]
U.S. Disarmament Policy CC 7
U.S. Bases in Indian Ocean CC 9
Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon CC 10
Situation in Afghanistan CC 11
Conference of 'Scientists for Peace' Planned CC 13

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Nonaligned Summit Conference Opens in New Delhi DD 1
Issues Outlined [Romantsov] DD 1
Message From Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers DD 2
[PRAVDA 7 Mar]
U.S. Seen Trying To Undermine Nonaligned Movement DD 3
CIA Propaganda Campaign [Bokhonko] DD 3
Attacks on India [Seyful-Mulyukov] DD 3
Reagan Message to Gandhi DD 4
Soviet Support for Nonaligned Movement Viewed DD 5
[Fedorov]
Press Examines Significance of Nonaligned Summit DD 6
PRAVDA Views Background DD 6
[Korovikov, Ovchinnikov, 7 Mar]
Conference Previewed DD 8
[Midtsev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Mar]
Ever-Growing Role of Nonaligned DD 11
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Mar]
'U.S. Intrigues' Seen DD 11
[Mitrov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 4 Mar]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Speaks on Economy to California Club A 1
Commentary Assails Reagan's 'Good News' Week A 1
[Ponomarev]
Shultz San Francisco Dinner Speech Noted A 2
U.S. Estimates of USSR Military Budget Inflated A 2
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA]
Congressional Committee Urges Arms Spending Cut A 3

SOUTH ASIA

Gromyko Receives Indian Envoy, Gandhi Message D 1
Gandhi Address to Indian Parliament Reported D 1
TASS Reports on USSR-DRA Economic Cooperation D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Olszowski's Visit F 1
Meets Gromyko F 1
Tikhonov Receives Olszowski F 1
Olszowski TV Interview F 1
Visit Ends F 3
IZVESTIYA on Results of Visit [6 Mar] F 4
PRAVDA Carries Joint Communique [6 Mar] F 4
Poland's Benefits From Trade With USSR Discussed F 6
[Spirin in Prague LIDOVA DEMORACIE 3 Mar]
Increased USSR-Polish Economic Cooperation Noted F 8
Arrest of Katowice Underground Members Reported F 8
CPSU Delegation Visits SFRY 22 Feb-1 Mar F 8
[PRAVDA 3 Mar]
GDR's Hoffman Decorates Soviet Officers F 8
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Conservative Victory in FRG Elections Noted G 1
'Preliminary Data' G 1
Official Announcement G 1
FRG 'Variant' of NATO Exercises Discussed G 1
[Vinogradov]
U.S., Norway Aim 'To Mar' USSR-Finnish Relations G 2
[Serov]
Soviet, Italian Foreign Ministry Officials Meet G 3
Deputy Trade Minister on USSR-Italy Trade Ties G 3
Italian Financier Urges More Trade With USSR G 4
[Paklin in IZVESTIYA 2 Mar]
CPSU Delegation Attends 16th PCI Congress G 4
Congress Opens G 4
Berlinguer Report [Mikheyev] G 5
Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Turkish Counterpart G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gromyko Receives Iranian, Iraqi Envoys 5 Mar H 1
Meeting With Iranian Charge H 1
Meeting With Iraqi Ambassador H 1
USSR, Egypt Reportedly Agree To Exchange Envoys [MENA] H 1
Oriental Studies Director on Gulf War, Syria [KUNA] H 2
Demchenko Discusses U.S. Aims in Lebanon [PRAVDA] H 2
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With Algeria H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Additional Reportage on Machel's USSR Visit J 1
Joint Communique Published J 1
[PRAVDA 6 Mar]
Tikhonov Dinner Speech J 5
[PRAVDA 4 Mar]
U.S. 'Pushing' RSA to 'Further Militarization' J 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]
CIA Seen Behind Failed Ghanaian Coup Attempt J 7
[Seyful-Mulyukov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Fidel Castro Greets Andropov From Plane 5 Mar K 1
Castro, Other Leaders Stop Over in Tashkent K 1
Mexican Ambassador Arrives in Moscow 1 Mar K 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Mar]
Reagan May Send More 'Advisers to El Salvador K 1
Moscow TV Report [Druzminin] K 2
Projected Elections in El Salvador Viewed K 2
[Anikin]
Commentary Assails U.S. Support for Guatemala K 3
[Glebov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Development of Control in Soviet Society Examined R 1
[Pelshe in WORLD MARXIST REVIEW Vol 26]
International Women's Day Celebrated in Moscow R 11
CPSU Leaders Attend Celebration R 11
Biryukova Speech R 11
CPSU Central Committee Greetings R 11
Soviet Women Greet Leaders R 13
Psychiatrist Denies Political Use of Psychiatry R 14
[Morozov]
New Raykom Secretary Elected in Turkmenistan R 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Development in Spring Field Work Reported T 1
RSFSR Agronomist on Shortcomings [Kovyryalov] T 1
Report on Field Progress T 1

PRAVDA REJECTS U.S. 'EQUAL RIGHTS, LIMITS' PRINCIPLE

LD041831 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 4 Mar 83

["On Equality Washington Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Follows the full text of the editorial article in the March 5 issue of the newspaper PRAVDA:

Lately, in Washington, including in its highest echelons, statements are being made in no small quantities about the U.S. being interested and even desiring to get down to tackling the problem of limiting medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. It is an open secret that all this activity has to do with the concern in the U.S. capital over the broad awareness in the West European and other countries of the fact that the current U.S. position is blocking the achievement of agreement at the Geneva talks. People justifiably expect that Washington will meet their concern by a turn toward greater realism.

Nothing of the kind. There, they importunately stick to their line that defending the U.S. position and rejecting the Soviet proposals are justified and even useful for any headway at the talks. In other words, they reason like this: The more they ask for, the greater, allegedly is the chance for reaching agreement. Despite the patent falsity of such rationalisations, they are repeated over and over again in the hope that some of it will rub off on the consciousness of people and maybe some people will believe that absurdity.

But since, however, the obstructionist character of Washington's position is only too evident, they decided on some minor rectifications. They tried such loud epithets like "ideal" and "highly moral". This, however, is not coming to pass, lacking in attraction.

Then another ploy was tried. It was loudly proclaimed in the U.S. capital that the USA is working to resolve the problem of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis -- no more and no less -- of the principle of "equal rights and limits" for the USA and the USSR. The objective is to add more confusion to the procedure of the talks. All this is being passed off as some "new word" in the U.S. approach and it is even hinted that it is not necessarily tantamount to the "zero option" with which everyone is fed up. An unenlightened person, in fact, may well think this: Is this not a just approach, since on the face of it everything that is proposed is to be done on the basis of equality. So the ploy's propagandist aim is to create and strengthen precisely this impression.

In actual fact, however, what is undertaken is an attempt not just to shirk the need to change the U.S. position, but rather to bolster it and to lend it an externally neat appearance.

There is nothing new in the rationalisations of the topic of "equal rights and limits". The American side has for long done much over this thesis at the Geneva talks. The American side itself, it is true, cannot intelligibly explain what it means since confusion is confusion and abracadabra is abracadabra and nothing else. At present this thesis has been launched to make propagandist rounds at the official level in Washington.

And this is no coincidence. The fact is that the basis for the previously reached Soviet-American agreements on limiting nuclear weapons is, as is known, provided by the officially recognised principle of equality and equal security, laid down in pertinent documents. It provides for the attainment of such solutions that would rule out unilateral advantages, since account must be taken of all the factors determining the strategic situation.

In actual fact, the principle is a compass which makes it possible to find the only correct decision and to achieve a painstakingly verified balance of interests in the conditions of differences in the structures of the nuclear potentials of the two sides, their dissimilar geographic positions, the difference in the deployment of nuclear systems, etc. There can be no other basis for a really equal agreement.

But it is precisely this basis that does not agree with the Washington politicians at present. Having embarked upon the path of attempts to break the global and regional balance of forces, the USA cannot do without attempts to sap the fundamental principle of equality and equal security. But since it cannot bring itself to openly jettison the principle, it decided to somehow rectify it or rather, in actual fact, to substitute a different, directly opposite notion for it. Thus, at the Geneva talks, there made its appearance in the parlance of the American side the "equal rights and limits" thesis.

What does the principle mean and what precisely is it needed for? The answer is this: The USSR had medium-range missiles in Europe, while the USA has none. This means that "equality" must be established, either by eliminating all the Soviet missiles or by bringing hundreds of American ones into Europe. How many missiles does the Soviet Union have? There's the figure. It means that under any agreement on the medium-range systems the USA must have the right to have the same quantity of missiles in Europe.

About what equal rights and limits are they in Washington talking, if they are reluctant even to touch with a finger their forward-based nuclear means in Europe and near it, which are capable of reaching Soviet territory, whereas the USSR has nothing similar towards the USA? Or maybe it is highly ethical to offer to reckon with only Soviet and American medium-range means, while similar weapons of the other NATO countries are tabooed? But all of these weapons of the USA and NATO are not a product of imagination, they do exist, and it is known what they exist for. In other words, equality Washington-style means that the Soviet Union is expected to disregard the nuclear weapons of the allies of the USA, and that the hundreds of American aircraft-delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe and on aircraft carries, which are already in that area or can any time reach positions for launching a strike against the Soviet Union's territory, would not be subject to any cuts or limitations.

However much they may try to prove the contrary, there is nothing new to the "new principle." It has been from the very outset contained in the so-called zero option. This proves to be the same fraud and fiddling. "Equal rights and limits" they way they are imagined overseas are, in actual fact, nothing else but the crudest inequality in favour of the USA and NATO. Insistance on this, so to say, principle makes even more apparent the fact that those who decide the policy of the United States have a stake not in a agreement, but are guided by the wish to deploy by hook or by crook their new missiles in Western Europe and thus try to upset the balance of forces, which has taken shape in Europe, as well as the general balance of forces.

The Soviet Union has explicitly warned that it will not permit that and will take measures in return to ensure its security and the security of its allies in a proper manner. It is high time for them in Washington and some West European capitals to heed the warning that the USA and NATO as a whole would bear all responsibility for the consequences of the appearance of new American missiles in Western Europe. This also concerns the prospects of the talks under way in Geneva. The impasse created there through the efforts of the Americans can be overcome. Washington should discard the propaganda subterfuges and display a sense of realism. The Soviet proposals that the medium-range nuclear means in Europe be reduced on both sides to one third of the present level, so that an equal number of missiles and an equal number of aircraft should remain with them, show a path to a genuinely equitable settlement meeting the interests of strengthening peace and security of peoples.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 6 Mar 83

["International Observers Roundtable" Program with Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, and Nikolay Agayants, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello comrades. From the kaleidoscopic sequence of events and phenomena of international life which has characterized the past week, I would like to pick out and illuminate one fact. It testifies over and over again to the mighty power of our community and the cohesion and unity of the socialist states. I have in mind the publication of statistical data for the first 2 months of this year, reflecting the forward progress of our countries in implementing the plans for economic and social development in the current 5-year plan set by the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties. Not everything is running smoothly in our affairs. There are difficulties, there are certain shortcomings, but in overcoming these difficulties, true socialism is growing stronger, the process of drawing together in all spheres of the life of the states of the socialist community continues to develop; socialist and economic integration are entering more firmly and more organically into the economic policies of our countries.

This policy finds a natural reflection and continuation in the coordinated actions of our countries in the international arena here is the latest example. As is known, on 3-4 March, Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, visited the Soviet Union. In the joint Soviet-Polish communique adopted on this visit, it is stressed that both sides expressed firm resolve to foster in every way the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist community and the further deepening of cooperation of socialist and all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the threat of war, and for peace, detente and international security. It is perfectly clear that the unification of the ideological-political, economic and scientific-technical potential of the fraternal countries of the community multiplies the force of real socialism today, allowing it to develop dynamically, to successfully confront the aggressive policy of imperialism, and to have an energetic and positive influence on the course of world events. Telegrams which reach us in the editorial office from Hanoi, Budapest, Ulaanbaatar, Prague, Havana, Berlin and other capitals of the community, whether they tell of the start of the sowing season or of new construction, of scientific discoveries or of culture and education, all register the contribution of each country to the treasury of the sum of the achievements of socialism. They would undoubtedly be even more noteworthy and striking if it were not for the course toward stepping up the arms race conducted by the imperialist powers, first among them the United States, the course toward increasing international tension and confrontation.

International Arms Talks

One of the manifestations of this policy is the obduracy with which the White House endeavors to impose the notorious zero option in the resolution of the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Is this not so, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] Of course. Today, as yesterday, the main task is not to permit Europe and the world to be engulfed by a new wave of the arms race, not to let the mountains of stockpiled weapons grow any higher. And it is quite right that the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, under discussion at the Geneva talks, should remain at the focus of attention of the world public and press.

[Agayants] I should like to recall that at both the strategic arms talks and at those on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is pressing for parity at the lowest possible level. We are for closing all the channels of the arms race.

As a result of the implementation of our peace proposals, nobody would obtain unilateral advantages, and the security of Europe and the whole planet could only gain from this. The Soviet peace initiatives are meeting with a warm response and support in the hearts of millions of people of good will precisely because they are sincere, consistent and constructive, because they correspond to the hopes and aspirations of the broadest strata of the earth's population.

[Kornilov] If we take the American press, here it seems certain new accents can be discerned.

[Beglov] But such propaganda moves are nothing new for Washington, Yuriy Emmanuilovich. In both the United States and in some Western European NATO countries, recently people have been saying that Reagan's so-called zero option -- which, if adopted, would mean not a lowering of the level of military confrontation on the principle of equality but the unilateral disarmament of the CEMA -- that this zero option is supposedly only a starting position. Incidentally, at the 2 March NATO council session in Brussels, it was significantly stated that the United States is supposedly ready to explore all paths which might lead to an agreement on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

[Kornilov] You are right, Spartak Ivanovich. Here I think it must be said quite clearly, in connection with such utterances, that the U.S. delegation in reality is continuing to uphold only its notorious zero option, and no proposals which might correspond to the principle of equality or giving proof of a real desire in Washington to move things forward in Geneva are being made. Washington and other NATO capitals clearly lack logical arguments. It is becoming more and more difficult for them to defend the absolutely unrealistic, militaristic U.S. position which is aimed at one thing: Acquiring at all costs a longer and sharper nuclear sword, and ensuring for the NATO bloc military superiority in Europe, a military preponderance. The rumors spread in Washington are nothing more than the latest subterfuge, as you correctly said, a subterfuge designed to lull a distrubed public, to deceive it, to gain time in order to find a pretext for deploying U.S. missiles in Europe.

[Agayants] It is all the more difficult to defend this position if one considers the backdrop against which the Geneva talks are taking place, specifically the continuing rapid growth in Europe, and indeed in the United States itself, of the antiwar movement, and the rising demands that an end be put to the dangerous course toward an escalation of the arms race. Also, a few days ago in the U.S. Congress, a number of prominent U.S. political figures, including Congressmen Markey, Aucoin and others, spoke out firmly for a nuclear arms freeze.

FRG Elections, Missile Deployment

And let us take for example the FRG, which according to Washington's plan, is to become the main bridgehead in Western Europe for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

[Beglov] Yes, the struggle over plans to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on German territory has left its imprint on the whole situation in the country, and yet nobody would be bold enough to foretell the result of the election, up until the very day when the results are announced. In the first place, because of the unclear picture of the final disposition of the sympathies and antipathies of the voters between the two major forces, and secondly because of a lack of clarity surrounding the fate of the small parties, which are capable of playing the role of, if you like, a balance weight of a sort; that is, they could align themselves with one of the major winning parties in order to give it the opportunity to form a government should it lack an absolute majority. For this, such a party, to be a balance weight, may receive as little as 5 percent of the votes at the election, but at the moment nobody would guarantee either the Free Democratic Party nor the so-called Greens such a percentage. Some preliminary public opinion polls have begun to tilt toward the rightwing Christian coalition, but the accuracy of such forecasts is considered unreliable since similar polls conducted during the recent land elections, that is local elections, proved wrong.

The question arises: To what extent will the problem of the deployment of U.S. missiles prove a decisive influence on the voting of the electorate. We may begin by saying that this question, as we have already noted, really does hold a central place in the general pre-election discussion. On this, Helmut Kohl, the leader of the rightwing Christian wing, the present chancellor, has unambiguously declared himself in favor of the deployment of the U.S. missiles as early as this year, while Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leader of the Social Democrats, has declared himself against automatism in the implementation of this option, and in favor of utilizing all opportunities, particularly those created by the constructive Soviet proposals, so that deployment of U.S. missiles becomes superfluous.

As far as the mood of the broad masses is concerned, disagreement with the deployment of U.S. missiles is evident among the majority of West Germans, as all the public opinion polls show. What is more, the majority of Christian Democrats characteristically come out against these missiles, too, within their own party. In such a case, it is right to ask the following question: Is this not the key which solves the riddle of the West German elections? There is, however, another key -- the acute economic situation. There are 2.5 million unemployed in the country, and furthermore, in just 5 months of Chancellor Kohl's government, this figure rose by 700,000. This is the highest unemployment level in the entire postwar history of the FRG. Enterprises and firms are continuing to lose orders; in December alone 1,257 bankrupties were registered. Thus, alongside the fear of missiles, the people are gripped by a fear for their jobs. The rightwing political parties, acting fully in concert with the production bosses and employers, conducted a real pre-election psychological war against the working people, the electorate, on these very grounds. Rightwing politicians began to suggest that the crisis was the result of the Social Democrats' 13-year rule, while entrepreneurs started to threaten cutting back on investments in production should the Social Democrats come to power. In some cases the workers were given to understand directly that the number of orders which this or that enterprise could count on would depend directly on whom the workers voted for in the elections. One can say without exaggeration here that there has, perhaps, never been in all the history of bourgeois elections such open attempts -- how shall I put it -- morally to terrorize the working masses, clearly calculating that fear for their jobs and consequently for their pockets, a crust of bread and the roof over their head, would take the upper hand.

[Kornilov] I would add to this, Spartak Ivanovich, that at the same time Washington set in motion literally all means of exerting pressure on the West German public to favor the so-called NATO dual decision. Well, let us recall that when U.S. Vice President Bush came to Western Europe and started in various ways lauding U.S. policy on this issue, calling for Atlantic solidarity and threatening that the United States would break away from Western Europe unless the so-called U.S. zero option were accepted, it was no secret to anyone that the main target of this massed propaganda treatment was precisely West Germany.

[Beglov] With regard to international public opinion, I think that this trick will not work. It is most apposite to cite here a statement by the French LE MONDE newspaper, which underlines in a report from Bonn a few days before the elections: No one today is in any doubt about the fact that the majority of the population of West Germany is opposed to deployment fo U.S. missiles in the country, and this factor will play a most important role, regardless of which party gains a victory in the elections.

Nonaligned Conference

[Agayants] The Indian capital, as is known, is taking over the baton from Havana. Tomorrow, in the Palace of Science, Delhi, the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries opens. This week, sessions have already been held by a group of advisors and experts. Ministers of foreign affairs have met. The main stage lies ahead. Tell us about this in more detail, please, Spartak Ivanovich.

[Beglov] Yes, this will be perhaps the largest forum in recent years, with 95 states taking part, 65 of which will be represented either by heads of state or heads of government. As regards the circle of problems to be discussed by the representatives of the Nonaligned Movement, these may be divided in the following way. The first problem is: What should be done to facilitate stronger peace and curb the arms race? This task has taken on a particularly urgent aspect in the light of the results of the policy of the present U.S. Administration, Washington's spiralling of the arms race and its whipping up tension. All this has turned out to be a heavy burden, both in the material and the political sense, since American policy places snares everywhere for the nonaligned countries, pushing first one and then the other into the role of arms-bearer of the United States, and foisting American military bases and other forms of American military presence on them, which undermines the very basis of the policy of nonalignment.

It should also be pointed out that over recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of conflicts between nonaligned countries themselves. Another problem, one which this time will demand the most pressing attention and which will be a pivotal one for the forthcoming debates and decisions in Delhi, is the economic problem. It is a very grave problem, for many consequences of the general crisis of the capitalist economy lie directly on the shoulders of the developing countries. The total indebtedness of these countries in credits to the capitalist world has risen to $600 billion. The matter of establishing equal international economic relations is, for these countries, an issue of life itself, of their ability to maintain their independence.

The third group of problems is related to situations and interests of a regional nature. If I mention just the three following regions -- the Near East, southern Africa and Central America -- then the acute nature of these problems become clear. Here the unity of the nonaligned countries is called for in particular in the face of the encroachment of imperialism. Of course, there is no lack of attempts on the part of imperialist circles to fan individual situations artificially. For instance, the intrigues in the matter of Kampuchea or the situation over Afghanistan, which have the obvious aim of diverting the attention of the nonaligned countries from the main problems, which demand their cohesion, and of undermining their unity.

[Agayants] Life, Spartak Ivanovich, confirms the indisputable truth that today the efforts of the participants in the Nonaligned Movement in terms of achieving social progress are the more effective the more consistently they adhere to the anti-imperialist orientation established in the Nonaligned Movement. Such an orientation on the movement's part cannot suit, and obviously does not suit, imperialism and its apologists. Hence the ceaseless attempts to bring about a schism in the Third World and to wreck the possible establishment of a united front by the developing countries. This was noted in a secret document drawn up and distributed to all the most important American institutions abroad by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the UN. The publication of excerpts from these instructions in the pages of the Indian press, for instance, aroused a storm of indignation in the country organizing the present Nonaligned Movement Conference.

[Kornilov] I would add just one thing to what has been said, Nikolay Ivanovich, one important idea to the effect that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community differs most fundamentally from Washington's hypocritical and hostile course with regard to the nonaligned states. Their approach -- honest, clear, principled and consistent -- was formulated by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum in the following way. Let us recall: The group of states which created the Nonaligned Movement is becoming increasingly important in international life. The Soviet Union has diverse friendly links with many of these, links which are of benefit to both sides and contribute toward greater stability in the world. Relations between the USSR and India are an example of this. Solidarity with states which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke and with peoples defending their independence has always been and remains one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy.

U.S., Israeli Interests

[Beglov] If one is talking about the countries participating in the Nonaligned Movement and the striving of these peoples toward peace and independence and social progress, about their increasing opposition to the onslaught of imperialism then, of course, one must not fail to mention the situation in the Near East, which remains one of the most dangerously explosive areas on earth. In the Near East the imperialist line of kindling centers of tension, of expansion and arbitrary rule is revealed particularly clearly. Now, for example, President Reagan has put forward a proposal concerning a guarantee of security for Israel's northern borders.

[Kornilov] Spartak Ivanovich, the proposal is entirely American style, in the spirit of the Camp David process. Washington is, as usual, working on the public, so to speak, and is diligently manipulating the term security. In reality, however, it means the opposite. In actual fact, who is threatening Israel? And why should Washington guarantee the security of the borders of its Zionist client, who, as we know, with the participation and help from the very same United States 10 months ago made a brazen incursion into Lebanon. The whole matter, of course, does not involve any guarantees of security, which in itself sounds blasphemous if one considers that the matter is of guarantees for the aggressor which is carrying out the will of American imperialism, and that what Washington is trying to find, is any sort of pretext to extend indefinitely the presence of American troops in Lebanon, which is threatened by partition. All this helps Israel to pose a threat to other Arab countries as well, to rattle its saber, to threaten Syria.

[Beglov] This is, however, typical imperialist strategy and tactics, the same Washington strategy and tactics which can be clearly discerned in Europe -- about which we have already spoken -- in Latin and Central America, and also in Asia. In this connection I would like to say that in taking such an aggressive, expansionist line, the Washington administration is striving ever more actively to give it a kind of ideological foundation and to provide it with a kind of ideological foundation and to provide it with propaganda camouflage. The most recent confirmation of this is Washington's so-called program of democracy and public diplomacy, which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz openly declared to be one of the most important elements of American foreign policy.

U.S. 'Public Diplomacy' Program

[Kornilov] It really is one of the most important elements of this imperialist policy, insofar as this is a program of widespread intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, first and foremost the developing countries, as particularly emphasized in a recent TASS statement, and concerns Washington's attempt to put together in these countries a sort of fifth column acting in the interests of the United States. To this end, actions are planned such as financing foreign political parties, trade union, religious and other organizations; extensive training and education in the United States of young people from various countries; penetration of local authorities in these countries and of foreign business circles; bribing foreign pressmen; and intensive ideological indoctrination of appropriate clientele wherever possible.

We have already quoted THE WASHINGTON POST -- on another matter, it's true — but a few days ago it published some additional, what I would even call rather graphic information, relating to the methods Washington intends to use to realize this program. There is the matter, for example, of establishing in the United States a certain institution to promote democracy in Central America. Although THE WASHINGTON POST fails to mention the functions of such an establishment, it is not difficult to imagine what they are. Indeed, at this very moment the United States is zealously demonstrating precisely what it means by the concept of promoting democracy in this area by its arming of and support for the junta in El Salvador, which is waging a war of extermination against its own people; by declaring as friends the fascists of Chile, the dictators of Guatemala, the terrorist regimes of Haiti and Paraguay, and, at the same time, keeping up provocations and threats directed toward Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada.

[Beglov] Incidentally, I find very curious one of the statements which says that the U.S. Government intends to allocate $1.7 million for the organization of so-called symposia on the nature of democratic societies. And for whom? For military men holding traditionally civilian posts. A truly touching scene presents itself. Pinochet, Ziaul Haq and other top-rank and petty dictators who have come to power as a result of military coups, would congregate at these symposia. And the kind uncles from the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA would begin to ram into the heads of these gorillas hackneyed truths of the much-vaunted American democracy, and to persuade them to exchange their uniform for civilian clothes. If the symposia cannot help them, then they again resort to the tried and tested means: bombs, napalm, puppets whom they supply abundantly with money and arms.

El Salvador has already been mentioned, and I think its the most graphic illustration of the program of democracy, American-style, in operation. A few days ago, Hughes, the State Department spokesman stated that the United States intends to do everything possible to achieve the process of democratization in El Salvador. It is immaterial that during this 3-year process the proteges of Washington have already killed more than 40,000 Salvadoran civilians, and that resistance by the people, headed by the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation, continues to grow. Last week, yet another sensational announcement came from Washington. President Reagan announced the allocation of a further $60 million of aid to the pro-American regime. The reason being that by the end of this month, the regime would otherwise be without ammunition. Thus the aim of the White House is clear: Don't spare the cartridges. This is evidently what Mr Hughes meant when speaking of Washington's resoluteness to accomplish the process of democratization in El Salvador.

[Kornilov] It should be added, too, that Washington announced it was studying the question of increasing the number of so-called U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. This, observers note unanimously, appears to be a straight repetition of the unfortunate U.S. adventure in Vietnam.

[Beglov] And since we have recalled Vietnam and the dirty war waged there by the United States it should be pointed out that Washington is not desisting from carrying out military provodcations in this region. One example is the maneuvers now taking place in South Korea under the code name of Team Spirit-83. As we all know, taking part in these maneuvers are more than 2000,000 servicemen of the United States and the puppet regime in Seoul, and warships and aircraft. All this provocative activity is taking place in direct proximity to the border with the DPRK.

[Agayants] And so as well as getting dollars to win over puppets, the worldwide U.S. program of democracy is gaining reinforcement in the form of military advisers, the Rapid Deployment Force and the Central Command for Western Asia and the Near East, whose task is to interfere by force and violence in the affairs of those countries -- all in all a whole package of means of psychological warfare, militarism, neo-colonialism and the direct exporting of counterrevolution to all countries to which U.S. reactionary circles lay their expansionist claims.

March has come, with frosts, snowstorms and high winds, but winter is coming to an end, albeit reluctantly. While in nature the question of when fine weather will arrive is simply a question of time; in foreign policy it is unfortunately still a long way off. The current Washington administration, as we have already said today in our program, is piling up ice fields of mistrust and suspicion, is resorting to its favorite methods of threats and blackmail to further its imperial ambitions and is scorning elementary common sense. Nonetheless, the main guideposts for the future are the Soviet peace initiatives and the initiatives by the socialist community. The pledge by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is one of the most important milestones of today.

The conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace -- the initiative of the Prague meeting of supreme representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries -- would give Europe, and therefore also the entire world community, a secure guarantee for the improvement of the political climate on our planet. Two years ago our 26th party Congress stated that it is not preparations for war -- condemning peoples to a senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth -- but the strengthening of peace which is the guidepost to the future.

At this point, comrades, we end our program. Goodbye to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD050055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 83

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov, foreign affairs commentator of all-union radio; Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history; and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer]

U.S. Disarmament Policy

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] We shall begin the program with letters in which our listeners share their thoughts on Washington's present policies. This particularly concerns such vitally important aspects of international life as the problem of war and peace, and the nuclear arms race and nuclear arms control. Here, for instance, is a letter from Pavel Andreyevich (Tyukalov) from the town of Votkinsk in the Udmurt ASSR. I am deeply indignant, our listener writes, at the Reagan administration's reckless demands for unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. It is difficult to say which is the greater here: Whether this is brazenness, treachery, imprudence and demagogy; or whether this is just a challenge to world opinion. Suppose we put the question to Reagan, Pavel Andreyevich goes on. How would he take it if we for our part were to demand unilateral disarmament from the United States? The next letter is from Ashkhabad, from (Tsekhmurad Kurbanovich Mamedov). He quotes a statement by the U.S. assistant secretary of state at a session of the NATO consultative group, about the North Atlantic bloc's resolve to put into effect the decision to deploy American Pershing and cruise missiles by the end of this year on the territory of a number of West European countries. In doing so, the American representative rejected the new Soviet peace proposals as supposedly "insufficient" but did not put forward any constructive proposals. I am surprised, Comrade (Mamedov) writes. Surely the gentlemen across the ocean cannot be unaware of the fact that the continent of Europe has twice this century been the scene of military actions which claimed many human lives. There is probably no sane person nowadays who would approve of such a policy by the United States, concludes our listener from Ashkhabad. And one more letter from which I should like to cite an extract; it comes from Volgograd, from Comrade (Bokodorova). American imperialism, she writes, is preparing for nuclear war while being fully aware that in such a war there can be no victors. Where is the point in such war? Is this not suicide? It comes down to the Russian proverb about brawn over brains.

We have had many such letters in our postbag and to my mind they reflect a common viewpoint of Soviet people to whom the danger and recklessness of American policy in the field of disarmament is evident. At the same time, there can be no doubt -- and this is underlined in letters from our listeners -- that it is precisely our country which firmly retains the initiative in the search for ways of averting the threat of war. The Soviet Union's new peace offensive, writes Comrade (Olenin) from Leningrad, has already become the main determining feature of international life at the present time. No political or state figure can today ignore this mighty fact. We have shown your letters, dear listeners, which raise quite a few questions concerned with the military aspect of American policies, to TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, to whom I now hand over. Please go ahead, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

[Shishkin] With its tough anti-Soviet and anticommunist position, the Reagan administration has driven itself into a blind alley. Thinking observers have noted that it is clearly losing the battle for support from world public opinion. The constructive Soviet initiatives have obtained the widest support, not only in West Europe but also in the United States, while as the well-known American observer Kraft said, the Reagan administration's bellicose actions and statements have, on the contrary, led to the development of the peace movement in Europe and in our country. Finding himself under pressure, the President put forward proposals of his own at the arms control talks with the Russians, Kraft writes. However, to judge from everything these are intended not so much to ensure the successful conduct of the talks with Moscow as to silence the defenders of peace. A similar point of view is taken by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which this week stressed that Reagan went into the Geneva talks just over a year ago chiefly in order to win time for stationing the new land-based American missiles on the continent of Europe. It is extremely noticeable that in the election campaign which is now getting under way in the United States, the first candidates putting up for the presidency are laying much emphasis on eliminating the threat of nuclear disaster. Thus, former U.S. Vice President Mondale has said he will make curbing the arms race the chief goal in his election campaign. What we need, he said, is a President who will strive for arms control and achieve through talks the freezing of nuclear arsenals. Another presidential contender from the Democratic Party, Senator Cranston, has said that what prompted him to throw down the challenge to President Reagan and go into battle for the presidency is the prospect of a nuclear bloodbath. We can neither revive our economy nor save our society he stressed, unless we put an end to the inconceivably dangerous and shamefully wasteful arms race.

[Kachanov] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, there is in this connection a question which is common to the majority of letters from our listeners. What is the explanation for such obstinacy by the Reagan administration? Why, disregarding both American and West European public opinion, is it going for broke and trying at any cost to foist its new nuclear missiles on West Europe?

[Shishkin] Serious American analysts are pointing to the fact that this aggressive line is dictated by the adventurist and totally baseless calculations that, as the magazine PROGRESSIVE puts it, through the arms race such total superiority can be attained that the Russians would be forced to capitulate, acknowledge world domination by the United States and do away with their own anticapitalist system. It is not coincidential that the well-known professor at Columbia University, (Getty), writing in the pages of the influential journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, has recalled that back in his day President Truman, in one of his secret directives as they then were, set the United States the task of achieving such a build-up of its might and of deploying it in such a way as to ensure root change in the nature of the Soviet system [words indistinct] to its destruction and also to encourage and support disturbances and rebellions in selected strategically-situated countries neighboring the USSR. And now, as then, (Getty) stresses, the masters at the Pentagon are demanding that the Washington administration should pursue a resolute policy in relation to the socialist countries. They demand, he writes, that the United States should replace its discriminatory position with a policy which would strive for the destabilization and, in the final analysis, the defeat of all the communist regimes in East Europe.

These assessments by American analysts and certain facts about U.S. political life expose more and more clearly the true aim of the present American ruling clique's strategy. Thus a secret document recently became public knowledge. This was a directive in the field of defense for the 1984-88 fiscal years, which was accompanied by a memorandum bearing the signature of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The directive outrightly sets the U.S. Armed Forces the aim of delivering a nuclear first strike at targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries, particularly by the use of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. On this subject THE NEW YORK TIMES cynically writes: Thanks to their short flight time -- of the order of just a few minutes -- and to the high accuracy of their warheads, Pershing-II missiles can be effectively used even for hitting such super-hardened targets as command and control centers and missile silos. Thus, the newspaper suggests, conducting a proposed limited nuclear war presents itself as more of a reality.

[Kachanov] But it is evident, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, that such concepts do not excite Americans.

[Shishkin] In the United States itself, these criminal plans and doctrines are arousing indignation and opposition from all sane people. Two well-known American physicists, specialists in the field of nuclear weapons, (Beta) and (Gottfried), have condemned the Reagan government, stressing that the calculation of gaining the upper hand in a nuclear war is based on false premises. On the pages of THE WASHINGTON POST they write: On the military level, Weinberger's doctrine fails to take into account that any nuclear way, however limited it might be, can through a process of escalation grow into a strategic war; and as soon as strategic nuclear weapons are brought into use, escalation leading to a universal disaster will become wholly probable. Even greater indignation at such a cannibalistic doctrine is evoked in Western Europe. It is well understood there that Washington's hope of winning a nuclear war is based on calculations of shifting the theater of such a war to Europe. Naturally, these criminal designs cannot but worry West Europeans. Reflecting their mood, the West German magazine STERN a few days ago wrote: We are sitting here on a powder keg. And we do not want it to go up. San Francisco may [word indistinct] but there will be nothing left of us. After all, this is our country.

[Kachanov] And it must be said that against the background of these ominous prospects there is maturing in Western Europe, and indeed all over the world, a conviction that a just and honest solution to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe is now the decisive link for ensuring European security.

[Shishkin] Such a proposal, jeopardizing nobody's security has been made by the Soviet Union. It is precisely our country which has put forward a true zero option when it proposed concluding an agreement to renounce all types of nuclear weapons targeted on Europe, whether they be medium range or tactical. Seeing that the West had not responded to this initiative, the Soviet Union proposed yet another option -- that medium-range weapons in Europe be reduced more than three-fold.

Against the background of the enourmous popularity of the Soviet initiatives, SDP [Social Democratic Party] chancellor candidate Vogel sent a special message to U.S. President Reagan. Noting that the well-known proposals of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Andropov contain constructive elements, he said he was appealing to Reagan for the United States to show initiative and make proposals at the Geneva talks that would make progress possible. Commenting on this step, SDP Chairman Brandt said: We are especially concerned by the fact that the FRG now has more nuclear weapons deployed on its territory than any other country in Western Europe. We feel it is now essential to make every effort to prevent the stationing of new U.S. missiles in the FRG. On the question of Washington's vague talks about the possible attainment of interim solutions at the Geneva talks, Brandt made a special point of stressing that to talk of interim solutions is nothing more than covering up an attempt to give the arms race a fresh twist. These assertions merely distract attention from the serious danger.

In response to the Washington strategists' adventurist and dangerous plans, a powerful antiwar movement is spreading throughout the world, though primarily in Western Europe. Its participants draw strength and certainty from the concrete proposals and practical actions of the Soviet Union, which is demonstrating good will and the desire for an honest and just accord.

[Kachanov] Thank you. You have been listening, dear listeners, to TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin.

U.S. Bases in Indian Ocean

A number of our listeners, including (Grigoriy Yevgeniyevich Srediyenko) from the Poltava Village of (Ustilitsa), are interested in the question of military bases in various parts of the world. This is indeed a broad problem.

In today's broadcast, I will deal with the Indian Ocean. It must be said that it is precisely there that the construction of new U.S. military bases is proceeding most intensively. In 1977-78 we held negotiations with the United States about restricting military activity in that region. However, in February 1978, when genuine progress had been noted at the negotiations, Washington suddenly refused to continue them. Since then it has been carrying out military construction there at accelerated rates. There is a special role, a special significance in the introduction into that region of forward-based strategic nuclear forces, and their deployment there on a permanent basis. In other words, they are nuclear missiles aimed at Soviet targets, at our territory. You will agree that we could not take the appropriate response measures, but the initiator of this new spiral in the global arms race was Washington and no one else.

But let us return to the question of bases. Of course they vary in size and designation, but virtually all of them are being expanded and modernized. Almost $800 million was earmarked in 1982 for this by Congress alone. It is true that there is also money from other sources which the American taxpayers will pay for later. I have in mind primarily the construction of strategic projects by private American firms.

Here is one example. In the Kenyan port of Mombasa the American company Great Lakes has just widened and deepened an 8-km canal through which vessels enter the harbor. A completely civilian, peaceful assignment, it would seem. But commercial vessels could freely pass along the old canal, while U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers were too big. It was for them that it was all done. Also in Mombasa the Americans are expanding the local airport so that strategic B-52 bombers, with nuclear weapons on board, can land and take off. In one of the coastal areas of Thailand several U.S. military bases are being secretly built simultaneously. Both warships that are constantly cruising in the Indian Ocean and U.S. aircraft will be serviced there. There will also be an electronic surveillance station there, as well as storage for nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. This is a report that came in very recently.

In general some sources assert that there are 25 U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean. Other sources say 30. I do not know what these calculations are based on, but it is reliably known that at the beginning of 1980 the United States had 13 big sites. In 1981 they gained access to another 21 military sites in a whole series of countries in the region. So we already have 34 sites, and what is more, as I said, big ones. After 1981 the number of bases became even bigger. Remember Thailand as well. They are also directed against the world of socialism, against the young Asian and African states that are building a new life. It is precisely for that reason, it seems to me, the remarks in some letters that we have nothing special to fear in the Indian Ocean are, to put it mildly, without foundation. On our small planet there are no remote regions, and the fate of the Indian Ocean is also directly connected with our fate.

Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon

And now to answer a question from Comrade (?Kushnelov), living in Ukraine, in the settlement of [word indistinct] in Sumskaya Oblast. He asks on what basis and for what purpose there are Syrian troops in Lebanon. The Syrian troops in Lebanon are carrying out the functions of the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in that country. As is known, these forces were introduced into Lebanon at the end of 1976, after the end of the civil war which had raged there, and this was done by a decision of the extraordinary Cairo conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries and with the consent of the Lebanese Government. Their mission consisted of supervising compliance with the ceasefire agreement on achieving law and order. On the whole, the inter-Arab forces have coped successfully with their tasks. Their presence in Lebanon has facilitated normalization of the position and averted the possibility of fresh outbreaks of hostilities between the sides involved in the conflict.

Originally, the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon comprised -- apart from the Syrians -- contingents of servicemen from Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic and some other Arab states, who later left the country. The Syrian troops in Lebanon under the flag of the inter-Arab force are stationed in southeastern areas of the republic. In the course of the aggression in Lebanon last summer, the Israeli interventionists not only got right up close to the position of the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' Valley but also delivered strikes against them and narrowly avoided provoking a fresh widescale war in the Near East. For their part, the inter-Arab forces delivered a rebuff to the aggressor. At the talks in Beirut now, Tel Aviv, with support from Washington, is demagogically inflating the question of the Syrian presence in Lebanon in an attempt to establish a link, having no basis in law, between the departure of the Israeli occupation troops and the withdrawal of the inter-Arab forces. This boils down in effect to an attempt by Israel and the United States to put in the same category the troops of the aggressor which carried out a bandit attack on a neighboring country and the Syrian contingent of servicemen which is on Lebanese territory legally for the purpose of maintaining internal peace in Lebanon. The aggressor and its patron across the ocean are resorting to this subterfuge with the same aim. To draw out, or to torpedo completely, fulfilment of the Security Council resolution on the immediate unconditional withdrawl of all of Israel's Armed Forces from Lebanon. As for Damascus' position, this is clear: Just as soon as the troops of the Israeli aggressor, which represent a direct threat to Syria too, leave Lebanese soil there will be no problem between Lebanon and Syria over withdrawal of the Syrian units.

Situation in Afghanistan

[Kachanov] There is continuing interest among our listeners in our southern neighbor, Afghanistan. This is the subject of letters from Semen (Isaakovich Perskiy), a pensioner from Kazan, Nazim (Mamedov) from Volgodonsk and other comrades. Their request to be told about Afghanistan is dictated by the following circumstances. Our listeners are expressing indignation at the malicious and lying propaganda of the Western mass media about events surrounding Afghanistan. Thus Comrade (Perskiy) writes: We are perfectly aware that the Voice of America process the dollars they receive into regular lies, but some listeners could take it all as being sound money. And Comrade (Perskiy) and (Mamedov) ask us to give a rebuff to such propaganda. I must say, comrades, that our press writes and recounts a lot, and in detail, about Afghanistan, so I do not see the need to put special stress on the lies and forgeries customarily engaged in by bourgeois propaganda. I am sure that our listeners will be able to distinguish between truth and lies. Indeed, your letters convince me of this. But clearly, the time has come in our broadcast to turn to the theme of Afghanistan. For this we have invited into the studio, IZVESTIYA observer Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, who worked in that country for a long time. Over to you Nikolay Petrovich, if you please:

[Khokhlov] The interest shown by our listeners, judging from their letters, to the situation around Afghanistan is fully justified and understandable. Suffice it to say that Afghanistan is our neighbor in the south. The length of the Soviet-Afghan border is 2,346 km. And one should know one's neighbors. This is a truism applicable not only to everyday life, it is also an integral part of the foreign policy course of neighboring states. And of course, one is far from indifferent as to what sort of neighbor one has; what the domestic situation is in his country; the nature of the political structure of the society, its class division; the level of industry and agriculture; the state of education, healthcare, culture; and so on and so forth. It can be said that Afghanistan occupies a somewhat special position, for one thing because it was one of the first countries not only in Asia, but in the whole world to recognize Soviet Russia and to establish normal diplomatic relations with it.

One must first and foremost note the unusually complex process of establishing a new life, of instituting a fundamentally new order in all spheres of economic management in a country which not without reason was counted among the most backward in the contemporary world. We are not talking about backwardness in relation to industry, which if course there was, but about backwardness on the political and social level.

The monarchy had planted -- and fairly firmly -- its system of rule, its administration, which controlled the entire economic situation and at the same time held millions of Afghans in slave-like submission. To get away from the spirit of slavery, and, so to speak, to get used to freedom and equality, requires recognizing oneself as being an equal part of society. That is what, figuratively speaking, all the efforts of the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are directed at.

It cannot be said to have been possible to remove fully the feudal and semi-fuedal order and traditions. It still requires time, but, [passage in Pashto or Dari] as the Afghan proverb puts it, haste is the business of the devil.

The question is not whether there are difficulties in Afghanistan, and it would be unforgiveably frivolous to paint an idyllic picture. What is comes down to is how, in such extremely hard conditions. To ensure the forward progress of the entire complex of both purely economic and ideological transformations. Today's Afghanistan is a country holding the book of ABCs and the rifle. Reports in our press and radio about the routing of gangs in various provinces of Agahanistan show the far from trouble-free situation in the country, the unceasing attempts by imperialist circles using all ways and means to slow down or even halt the onward march of the Afghan revolution, which in April this year will mark its fifth anniversary.

[Kachanov] Nikolay Petrovich, in the press, especially the Western and American press, there is a lot written about the bandit formations on the territory of Pakistan, about the Afghan Basmaks being moved in to various parts of the country.

[Khokhlov] Yes, but in the West these thugs are called freedom fighters. Well, that's their terminology. Just remember that the European mercenaries who massacred their way through many countries of Africa were also lionized in the West as "knights of fortune." It is uncomfortable, for example, to write in a report that the present head of the White House was receiving cutthroats who are cursed by Afghan people; it is immoral, unworthy of serious statesman. And so they "embroidered" it, as they say: A wolf in sheep's clothing [porosya v karasya]. The basic bet in the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan is being put on Pakistan, where the military regime of General Ziaul Haq is in power. It is well known that Pakistan has plenty of its own internal unresolved problems, and that at critcal moments the ruling military clique, encountering the growing opposition of democratic sections of the people against the dictatorship, has appealed for military and other aid to the United States; which was provided, taking account of the treacherous role of Islamabad with regard to neighboring Afghanistan. A book of documents recently published in Kabul under the title "The Real Face of the Afghan Counterrevolution" shows clearly and fully who it is who is trained in the Afghan camps situated mainly in Pakistani northwest border province with its administrative center in the town of Peshawar, and how they are trained. The book includes eyewitness evidence. They experienced the pogrom assaults on the counterrevoltuionary scum, they saw the (?shooting) of peaceful inhabitants, theft of property, stealing of the harvest gathered. Their weapons are mainly of American manufacture, while the instruction is provided by specialists from the military department of the United States in how to wage a guerilla [partizanskoy] war. In this way Pakistan is being utilized as a springboard for conducting the fratricidal war in Afghanistan, with the application of scorched earth tactics.

[Kachanov] Incidentally, Nikolay Petrovich, our listeners are interested in how many Afghan refugees there are altogether in Pakistan.

[Khokhlov] According to the Administration of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, if one believes the registration of the local authorities, in Pakistan there are no less than 2,400,000 people who have left Afghanistan. This figure is changing all the time, since certain of the refugees are returning home and joining in productive activity.

Nevertheless, it is perfectly clear that from such a mass of deserters a lover of military adventures would not have a great deal of trouble in knocking up a whole punitive detachment. And official departments both in the United States and some other countries of Europe and Asia are engaging in this. The Government of Afghanistan on several occasions has proposed sitting down at the negotiating table, primarily with its direct neighbors — Pakistan and Iran. It has expressed readiness to start immediate consultations on a bilateral or trilateral basis. A special sort of reply to Kabul's initiative was given by the minister of internal affairs of Iran, who was visiting the camps of the so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The visitor called for, and I quote, a continuation of the struggle until full victory. As for the Pakistani authorities, in words, they are sort of not against finding a way of normalizing relations with Afghanistan, but in reality they are harboring anti-Afghan forces. The special services of Islamabad are carrying out subversive activity on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The events surrounding Afghanistan have provided sufficient proof that this region is being used by aggressive forces against the policy of detente, for the Balkanization of Asia, against what all progressive sections of Asian states increasingly favor.

[Kachanov] Thank you, Nikolay Petrovich.

CONFERENCE OF 'SCIENTISTS FOR PEACE' PLANNED

LD042151 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Problems of Peace and Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Active preparations have been started in the Soviet Union for an all-union conference "Soviet Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Preventing Nuclear War". Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who heads the conference organizing committee, told a meeting of the Scientific Council for Research into Problems of Peace and Disarmament today that the meeting had been scheduled for mid-May this year. The conference is to be attended by some 500 Soviet and many foreign scientists, active peace champions.

The organizing committee has already sent out invitations and received consent to attend the conference from a number of scientists from the USA, Britain, Peru, Syria, Switzerland, Finland and other countries. Among those invited are Nobel Prize laureates and active participants in the Pugwash Movement.

Representatives of wide Soviet public circles have also been invited to attend the conference of scientists. Among those to speak at the conference are expected to be Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Academician Aleksandr Bayev, a biochemist; Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, an economist; Academician Boris Petrovskiy, an art historian; Academician Petr Fedoseyev, a philosopher; Academician Nikolay Blokhin, a medical man; Academician Roald Sagdeyev, a physicist and others.

The conference is expected to discuss both questions of war and peace and of use of science for peace. "While being aware of a real threat of a nuclear war breaking out, we at the same time do not wish to exaggerate things and intimidate world public by horrible consequences of a possible nuclear conflict, which are today fully realised only by specialists," said Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, addressing the meeting.

The council meeting was also addressed by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov. He spoke about the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and topical tasks facing the scholars, who study problems of peace and disarmament.

NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE OPENS IN NEW DELHI

LD070512 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 TASS -- The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference opened in a ceremonious atmosphere in the Indian capital today. On the agenda of this major forum of the Non-Aligned Movement are important matters aimed at curbing the race of armaments, and first of all of nuclear ones, at strengthening peace and international security, at eliminating the last seats of colonialism and racism, and at achieving a new international economic order for the developing states on an equal and fair basis.

The conference was declared open by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, who was the chairman of the previous nonaligned summit forum in Havana. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, the chairperson of this conference, addressed those present in a speech of greetings.

Issues Outlined

LD061634 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 6 TASS -- The Non-Aligned Movement needs unity and cohesion to successfully accomplish the tasks facing the 7th conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared at consultations with participants in the Non-Aligned Summit on the eve of its opening in the Indian capital.

High-ranking delegations from 96 non-aligned countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and Oceania as well as numerous observers and representatives of other countries and international organisations have arrived in New Delhi. The Indian capital, decked out in many-coloured flags and streamers, has assumed a festive look. The conference's official emblem -- five lotus petals, which symbolise five continents, surrounding the figure 7 and the dove of peace above them -- is a common sight everywhere.

The forum is being convened amid a complicated international situation. The U.S. Administration's course of building up nuclear arsenals and interfering, including militarily, in the home affairs of other states and the U.S. stubborn unwillingness to reckon with the opinion of other peoples have aggravated the international situation to dangerous extremes. The Washington plans of waging "limited" and other nuclear wars have aroused the growing concern of the non-aligned countries, which, as it follows from the conference's draft political declaration, rightly believe that any nuclear war spells catastrophe for the whole of mankind.

American intrigues in the Middle East, in particular Lebanon where the United States is trying, through the efforts of its Israeli proxies, to consolidate its positions by partitioning that country, have given rise to particular concern. The situation in the south of Africa remains alarming. Defying world public protests, the South African racist regime continues to occupy Namibia and stage aggressions against neighbouring independent African states, which are members of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

U.S. imperialism continues to meddle in the affairs of the Central American and Caribbean nations, a fact to which attention was drawn at the recent emergency meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Managua.

The non-aligned countries' demand for a revision of the existing international economic relations is one of the central issues of the New Delhi conference. As Faruk Subkhan [TASS spelling] (Bangladesh), chairman of the Group of 77, told the meeting of the foreign ministers which came to a close yesterday, the economic position of the developing countries is steadily worsening. Their external debt has exceeded a total of 500,000 million dollars. The developing countries have to spend more than 100,000 million dollars a year to repay the interest on those shackling loans alone. The trade terms dictated by industrialised Western states and their discriminating protectionist barriers as well as the developing countries' growing balance of payments deficits are compounding the difficulties confronting them.

The countries participating in the Non-Aligned Summit Conference are aware that the solution of economic, social and other problems is possible only if the arms race is curbed, the military threat removed and peace and international security preserved and strengthened.

MESSAGE FROM SUPREME SOVIET, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PM071229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Mrs Indira Gandhi, chairman of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government cordially greet you and all participants in the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

There has always been and continues to be fervent support in the Soviet Union for the Nonaligned Movement's efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security, for ending the arms race, for disarmament, the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and full and comprehensive decolonization. The nonaligned countries' conference is meeting this time in gravely worsened international conditions. The imperialist forces have launched the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, on an ever larger scale. They are broadening their military expansion in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, declaring vast areas of the globe containing dozens of sovereign states to be zones of their imperial interests, striving to create new military bases on other people's territories, flagrantly interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples and pushing states onto the path of hostility and confrontation.

To strengthen peace, prevent nuclear war, end the arms race and really ensure the right of all the peoples to freedom, independence and progress -- this is where the Soviet Union sees the main tasks now facing those who are sincerely concerned about the fate of peace.

The USSR is sparing no effort in this vitally important direction and puts forward specific and realistic proposals on arms limitation and reduction and on the relaxation of tension. The Soviet Union has assumed a precise and clear commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons and has called on the other powers possessing such weapons which have not yet done so to do the same. We are also resolute opponents of the use of any other means of the mass destruction of people. In the talks with the United States, the USSR insists on a radical reduction of both sides' arsenals of nuclear weapons. A world without weapons has always been, is and remains our ideal.

In accordance with its principled peace-loving line, the Soviet Union consistently and persistently advocates that the division of the world into blocs be overcome.

Its proposal on the simultaneous disbanding of the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact remains in full force. Since the NATO bloc did not accept this proposal, the socialist countries recently put forward new initiatives -- not to extend the NATO or Warsaw Pact spheres of operation to any other areas of the world and to conclude a treaty on the reciprocal nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The Soviet people, like the peoples of the nonaligned countries, the majority of whom comparatively recently cast off the yoke of colonial oppression and chose an independent path of development, do not need a war. The peoples need nothing but peace, security and good, mutually beneficial and equitable relations with all countries irrespective of their social system. By acting vigorously and cohesively they can stop the slide toward nuclear catastrophe and preserve life on earth.

The Soviet people are convinced that at its supreme forum the Nonaligned Movement, true to its fundamental principles of combating imperialism, colonialism, war and aggression, will make constructive decisions in the interests of consolidating peace and defending the freedom and independence of countries and peoples. In the implementation of their just aspirations, the nonaligned countries can always rely on the Soviet Union's good will and cooperation.

We wish those participating in the conference successful work for the good of peace and progress.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers.

U.S. SEEN TRYING TO UNDERMINE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

CIA Propaganda Campaign

LD041954 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 4 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

On the eve of the 7th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, Washington is very intensively engaged in behind-the-scene activities with the aim of imposing on the Delhi forum invented issues that have nothing to do with the interests of the Non-Aligned Movement. At the same time the American propaganda outlets have launched a campaign to balloon the differences that exist among non-aligned countries on separate questions.

The CIA is the organiser of this unseemly campaign. As it was reported today by the well-informed Indian weekly BLITZ, 30 million dollars have been allocated for such activities from the secret funds of the U.S. espionage establishment. Published on this money and circulated are all sorts of leaflets and booklets containing insulting attacks against some non-aligned countries and also other propaganda materials praising the so called "pure non-alignment", in other words renunciation of the struggle by the peoples of developing countries against racism, colonialism, imperialism, for peace and equal economic relations.

Attacks on India

LD050012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A report has just come in from New Delhi saying that Indira Gandhi has spoken in Parliament.

She noted that India has now become the target of attacks and other malicious actions. Enormous external pressure is being exerted upon the Nonaligned Movement to divide its ranks and divert it from its chosen path. Many of the nonaligned countries know very well the source of the threat to peace, to their freedom and progress.

Washington is now making attempts to convince the world public that the Reagan administration is supposedly a defender of the interests of the nonaligned countries. These aims are served particularly by the message Reagan sent to the chairman of the New Delhi conference. In it the head of the White House tries to present the United States as a supporter of the Nonaligned Movement. But the real attitude of Washington toward this movement and toward India in particular is shown by the following fact.

In the United States a book by former President Richard Nixon called "leaders" has just come out. In this book Nixon, one of the leading figures in the Republican Party, which is in power in Washington, has made crude attacks on Indira Gandhi and categorically called Allahabad, the homeland of Nehru and Indira Gandhi, a Pakistani town. What can be expected of the United States, whose former President with such amazing generosity hands my home town over to Pakistan, Indira Gandhi stated in Parliament.

Already, with the preparations for the New Delhi forum underway, the U.S. mass media are attempting to stress such questions as the representation of Kampuchea, the Afghanistan situation and so on. Attempts are being made to drag representatives of the overthrown Pol Pot regime into the New Delhi conference. Attempts to bring the Pol Pot clique back to life, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated, have nothing in common either with the interests of the people of Kampuchea or with those of the Nonaligned Movement.

There is an interesting report from the Indian paper PATRIOT that a group of U.S. diplomats and State Department officials is in New Delhi. They have begun energetic activity among the delegates of the nonaligned countries seeking guarantees of their support for formulations which suit the United States on various economic and political questions.

Reagan Message to Gandhi

LD041525 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 4 TASS -- The United States is making attempts to convince the world public that it is upholding the interests of the developing countries, which embrace the principles of Nonaligned Movement. This purpose is pursued, in particular, by President Reagan's message to the chairperson of the 7th Nonaligned Summit to open in New Delhi on Monday, in which the American President tries to present the United States as a champion of the Nonaligned Movement.

The practice of the United States in reality, however, that this claim has absolutely no basis in reality. Indeed, there is not a single important issue discussed by the United Nations on which the United States and the Nonaligned Movement as a whole has not held directly opposite positions. This fact is irrefutably corroborated, for instance, by an analysis of voting at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly.

For instance, the Nonaligned Movement has long proclaimed the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and neo-colonialism to be one of its objectives. The participants in the movement supported the resolution on granting independence to Namibia, on stopping aid to the racist regime, etc. The U.S. delegation did not support any of the five resolutions passed by the assembly on these issues.

The Reagan administration has announced the racist Republic of South Africa a "friendly country," thus taking an even more arrogant stand on the question of apartheid.

The assembly has passed ten resolutions strongly denouncing the inhuman practice and policy of Pretoria. The United States voted against all the ten resolutions, and was alone in doing so in four instances.

The shameless lies of the Washington officialdom are exposed no less convincingly by debates on the destiny of the Palestinian people, the Middle East settlement and Israel's aggressive policy at the United Nations. As Nicaraguan delegate V.U. Tinoco said at a recent meeting of the Security Council, the Nonaligned Movement has pointed out on more than one occasion that the United States is using Israel in its policy of intervention in the affairs of the region. Conspiracy between Washington and Tel Aviv he said, is a source of destabilisation and trouble in the Middle East.

In the United States not only differs with most nonaligned countries. Washington diplomacy is making quite a few efforts at the United Nations to sabotage the initiatives of altogether, the positive influence of those initiatives on those countries, seeking to lessen, if not neutralize international affairs. [sentence as received] For instance, Washington blocked global economic talks, assumed a course of thwarting the international Law of the Sea Convention, and froze preparations for a conference on establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. These ideas were put forward by nonaligned countries.

There is a similarly marked divide between those countries and the United States on disarmament. The latest special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, prepared with the effective participation of the nonaligned world, produced no practical recommendations.

In short, Reagan's arguments are a good deal farther from the truth than Washington is from New Delhi, where the U.S. Administration would like to look as nice as possible.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR NONALIGNED MOVEMENT VIEWED

LD052244 Moscow in French to North Africa 1700 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Talking about the Nonaligned Movement during his visit to Moscow, President of Mozambique Samora Machel underlined that the People's Republic of Mozambique is sure that despite the efforts by imperialism to make the principles of nonalignment futile, to transform them into a principle of equidistance in relation to socialism and capitalism, the members of this movement will be able to maintain the principles and the ideals upon which it was based at the time of its creation. Our commentator Aleksandr Fedorov writes as follows:

The passionate advocate of proimperialist blocs, Dallas, labeled as a amoral the idea of nonalignment at the time. Nowadays the subversive ideological actions against the Nonaligned Movement take more refined forms: the thesis of equidistance from socialism and capitalism that imperialist propaganda imposes to the Nonaligned Movement. According to this theory, instead of reacting against imperialism, the nonaligned countries must oppose the two superpowers' policies. Can one have the same attitude towards former colonisers who are even now trying to impose new forms of colonialism, toward the imperialists who exploit young countries and toward the socialist countries who invariably support the struggle for national liberation and the strengthening of young countries' political and economic independence? Can one take the same stance in relation to one's enemies and one's friends?

The roundabout means of the United States from detente to confrontation, their impudent backing of expansionist and repressive regimes in Latin America, the Middle East and the South of Africa, all this goes totally against the ideals of nonalignment. The young states consider the Pentagon's decision to create the so-called Central Command as an ambition to play the role of the world's policeman. This type of operation comprises 19 states of the Middle East, Asia and Africa.

Washington's objective is to rule out liberated peoples, to eliminate the gains they have obtained after a long and difficult struggle, and to nullify their role in world policy.

In relation to the content of this U.S. policy, and its attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement, the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union finds a positive echo in developing countries. The Soviet approach to the movement was once again stated by Yuriy Andropov: "The importance of the group of states that created the Nonaligned Movement is increasing in international life. Solidarity with the states freed from the colonial yoke and with peoples defending their independence has been and still is one of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy."

The socialist community and the nonaligned countries have very close or similar positions regarding the current drastic problems, whose solution the fate of humanity largely depends, and agree that there is no more important objective today than preventing the danger of thermonuclear war, and of curbing the arms race. Many Asian, African and Latin American countries favorably hailed the new peace initiatives recently put forward by the Warsaw Pact member-states in Prague. The declaration made at the conference stipulates that the improvement of the world situation is linked to a large extent to the elimination and the prevention of new military hotbeds in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other areas. To eliminate the causes of such conflicts it is necessary to suppress colonialism and racism, definitely to forgo the policies of neocolonialism, oppression and exploitation. The USSR and its allies back the new states' struggle for restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for their total sovereignty over their own natural resources. What equidistance is one therefore talking about?

PRESS EXAMINES SIGNIFICANCE OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PRAVDA Reviews Background

PM071129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch from special correspondents V. Korovikov, V. Ovchinnikov: "The Delhi Forum; the Preparatory Work Is Over"]

[Excerpt] Delhi -- Belgrade 1961, Cairo 1964, Lusaka 1970, Algiers 1973, Colombo 1976 and Havana 1979 -- these are the main landmarks in the history of the nonaligned movement to which Delhi 1983 is now added. This movement arose as a result of the entrance into the world arena of dozens of young independent states. It has played a prominent role in strengthening their political positions and helped them to defend their freedom and independence in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. It is no coincidence that the number of participants in the movement is continuing to grow. By the beginning of this year there were already about 100, including national liberation movements of certain countries.

The participants in the Nonaligned Movement were to have held their next summit forum in Baghdad last fall, but were unable to convene it because of the Iran-Iraq war. Thus it was that India had to take over the baton from Cuba rapidly and out of turn.

"Usually, the host country has 3-4 years to prepare for such a conference. We had just 3-4 months to carry out all the work," Indian diplomat Natwar Singh, general secretary of the Delhi conference, said.

However, most difficult was the formulation of the political and economic declarations -- the conference's draft main documents -- which, furthermore, had to be discussed with the greatest possible number of participants.

In addition to the conventional diplomatic channels, special missions were sent as late as January and early February to the capitals of 40 nonaligned countries to discuss complex international problems.

All this tremendous work done in a very short time is beginning to bear fruit. India's approach to the preparation for the summit -- an approach geared to strengthening the movement's cohesion -- is taking shape positively. The results of the foreign ministers' conference are an example of this. It lasted 3 days instead of 2 because of the protracted discussion over Kampuchea's representation. The debate showed that diverse opinions still exist among the movement's participants on this particular issue. Under these conditions it was reaffirmed that the decision made at the previous meeting in Havana to leave Kampuchea's place vacant remains reasonable and legitimate at present.

As a result the foreign ministers agreed to pass the question of Kampuchean representation over to the movement's Coordinating Bureau for it to make its recommendations in 1985, and also to recommend to the heads of states and government not to undertake further examination of this issue at the present summit.

Today, Monday 7 March -- the beginning of the meeting -- has been declared a holiday. And this is not only an act of respect for the lofty guests, but also a recognition of the outstanding role played by India and Jawaharlal Nehru, its first prime minister, in the Nonaligned Movement since its foundation.

The present meeting is being held during a complex period in modern history when the threat of nuclear war hangs over mankind owing to the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces headed by the United States. This dangerous situation directly affects the nonaligned countries, their security and sovereignty, and hinders social progress. And it is natural that problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament should be among the main ones for the participants in the Delhi conference. The concepts and plans of "preventive" or "limited" nuclear war hatched overseas are rejected as absolutely unacceptable. The militarization of the Indian Ocean is sharply criticized, and demands are being put forward with increasing persistence for it to be turned into a zone of peace. In this context observers note that the draft political declaration has stated bluntly that the Chagos archipelago, where the main U.S. military base in the Indian Ocean is stationed on Diego Garcia atoll, should be returned to the sovereignty of Mauritius.

There are quite a few other acute conflicts which are exacerbating the international situation and threatening the peace and stability of many states. Israel's aggression against the Arab countries, South Africa's continuing occupation of Namibia, direct U.S. interference in Latin American affairs, the continuing war between Iraq and Iran, and the maintenance of other seats of tension are causing alarm among the developing countries.

Together with other peace-loving forces, the Nonaligned Movement can play an important part in curbing aggressors and in the peaceful settlement of crisis situations. This is especially important since it is only under conditions of peace and stability that the young states can resolve their urgent problems and oppose neocolonialist pressure.

The movement's aims and tasks in this sphere are laid down in the draft economic declaration.

The problems on the agenda of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries are of great importance for the fate of peace, for strengthening the peoples' security, and for the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

Conference Previewed

PM041407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Midtsev article: "On the Eve of the Forum in Delhi"]

[Text] Just a few days remain before the opening of the seventh conference of heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries which will be held in Delhi 7-11 March. Increased interest is being shown in this event throughout the world.

Among the numerous commentaries and articles published in the press in various countries, two trends can be seen quite clearly. One expresses a benevolent attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement and toward India which, after the Delhi meeting, will become the movement's chairman (coordinator) for 3 years. This attitude has permeated the comments of the mass media in the socialist states and the majority of the developing states and in the West's progressive press.

The other trend is quite different in character. It reflects a nonbenevolent if not hostile attitude by certain Western circles toward India and the Nonaligned Movement as a whole. It is not so important which form this takes -- overt or disguised. What matters is why.

The fact is that ruling circles in the United States and in related West European countries see in India's peace-loving and balanced policy and the Nonaligned Movement's antiwar, anticolonial and antiimperialist action an obstacle to the continuation of the present aggressive policy of Washington and its NATO bloc allies. There is good reason for this. For over 2 decades now the Nonaligned Movement has actively opposed the imperialist policy of the arms race and the incitement of military conflicts and supported peaceful coexistence and international cooperation. It condemns the imperialist policy of coercion and diktat, the revival of colonial customs in old and new forms and interference in other people's affairs.

The present attacks on the Nonaligned Movement and the attempts by its enemies to poison the political atmosphere on the eve of the latest conference so as to subsequently instill uncertainty and anxiety into its work are by no means new. You only have to recall that it was the same on the eve of the previous conference held in Havana in 1979. Those same forces asserted then, as now, for example, that socialist Cuba, as the movement's chairman, would impose an extremist course on it of "alignment on one country" and that it would split the movement and so forth.

Nothing of the kind happened, however. During Cuba's chairmanship the movement did not weaken; it became stronger. There are now no longer 97, but 100 countries which belong to it. It has remained loyal to its fundamental anticolonialist, anti-imperialist and peace-loving principles and has not sided either with the Warsaw Pact or NATO.

Now there are attempts to "stir up trouble" over India's upcoming chairmanship. Specifically, people were found in the nick of time willing to oppose the Delhi and Havana conferences. As the local press reports, the Singapore delegation intends to distribute among the conference participants a dubious "document" headed "What Is the Difference Between Havana and Delhi?" The question arises: Who needs the confrontation other than the movement's enemies? The real supporters of nonalignment are interested, of course, not in confrontation between the various segments of the movement, but in preserving the movement's continuity, developing it and strengthening its unity and international influence.

But the prophets and mentors are not fading away. Voices are heard asserting that India will move the movement's orientation toward the left unless it shows sufficient firmness toward the socialist members of the movement. But is there any justification for such assertions? Not in the slightest. The socialist members of the movement are not demanding a special place for themselves. As is well known, India itself pursues a calm, considered foreign policy. Its traditional orientation is toward the establishment in the practice of international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the development of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries. Nor are there any doubts about its considerable contribution to safeguarding security in Asia and throughout the world and its constant striving for the constructive solution of disputes and the strengthening of universal peace. It can be said that Cuba will be transferring the chairmanship to reliable hands in Delhi.

The attempts of the malicious to attribute to India a desire to change the movement's orientation to the right and to undermine its anti-imperialist thrust are also frankly provocative in character. Answering this kind of fabrication, Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi stated: "This accusation is clearly made by those who want to discredit our movement. Our movement is based on anti-imperialism and antiracism. A criterion of membership of the Nonaligned Movement is that any given country must support the struggle for freedom by those peoples under colonialist rule."

What trickery is not used now to impose on the upcoming conference a viewpoint acceptable to the West on a number of the most critical international and regional problems, to undermine the positions of the progressive forces and, with false slogans about "maintaining equidistance from the blocs" and "neutral positions," to weaken the Nonaligned Movement! The imperialists and their henchmen would like to divert the conference from examining the more important problems connected with the struggle to strengthen peace and eliminate the increased danger of war and with stepping up the rebuff to the intrigues of reaction and militarism. They would like to circumscribe the discussion of disputes in order to deepen discord in the movement. Hence the attempts to inflame passions over the "Afghan question" even though it is not that, of course, which is the cause of the increase in international tension or the source of the difficulties that the developing world is now experiencing. Hence, also, the fuss raised long before the conference to "infiltrate" Sihanouk into the conference either as head of the puppet grouping of "Democratic Kampuchea," as an "honored guest," or as a private individual. And this is despite the decision of the Havana conference to leave Kampuchea's seat temporarily vacant. India has confirmed that it supports this decision.

The camp of the movement's enemies is pinning great hopes on the continuing Iran-Iraq military conflict and other conflicts between movement members. In brief, they are doing their utmost to split the conference or divert it from examining the main problems.

India vigorously opposes these attempts. In a recent interview I. Gandhi stressed that "the following are the most urgent questions for the participants in this summit meeting: the reduction of international tension, disarmament, economic development, and the elimination of remaining seats of colonialism."

In fact, the draft political declaration which has been prepared and which, according to news agency reports, has been distributed to the conference participants focuses attention on the most topical and vital problems such as disarmament, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and the elimination of seats of war danger.

The conference will examine the Near East situation, Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the Near East settlement plan put forward by the Arab countries at the Fes (Morocco) conference.

The draft declaration confirms the demand to grant independence to Namibia which is illegally occupied by racist South Africa, condemns the "slowing down" of the Namibian settlement by the so-called "contact group" (the United States, Britain, the FRG, France and Canada) and sharply condemns the apartheid system in South Africa itself.

The demand for the restoration of Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian ocean will receive unconditional support, by all accounts. The archipelago includes the Island of Diego Garcia, transformed by the United States into a major military base. This island was snatched from Mauritius by Britain and leased to the United States. Now, when the United States has created a "Central Command" and illegally extended its sphere of action to 19 Asian and African countries, the question of Diego Garcia -- the main support point for Rapid Deployment Forces in this region -- has become especially critical.

The conference, as the draft political declaration makes clear, will also have its say on questions relating to the aggressive U.S. policy toward Cuba, Nicaragua and a number of other Latin American countries. The draft contains an appeal for the return to Argentina of the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands, which are occupied by Britain, and the granting of independence to Puerto Rico -- the colonial possession of the United States -- and to the Western Sahara -- a former Spanish colony now held by Morocco.

The mere listing of these questions stresses the Delhi forum's political significance and explains why the upcoming conference is arousing no positive feelings on the banks of the Potomac or on the banks of the Thames -- or wherever a policy geared toward infringing the developing states' interests is pursued.

The draft economic declaration's main attention is directed toward questions connected with the developing countries' struggle to restructure international economic relations on a more just basis -- in the light of the developing states' legitimate interests. The prevailing system of economic ties creates many complex problems for them. It is beneficial and convenient only to the developed capitalist countries and is adapted to the defense of their predatory interests.

The conference will examine relations both between the developed capitalist states and the developing countries (the so-called "North-South relations") And among the developing countries themselves ("South-South relations"). The formulation of a unified stance on these vital issues would strengthen the front of the developing states' struggle for a new international economic order.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries treat the problems of the liberated countries and the Nonaligned Movement with deep understanding. We rate highly the increasing role of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the young independent states and the Nonaligned Movement in international life. The Delhi forum's success will be the movement's latest contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and international security, continuing the detente process and averting nuclear war. It will be a fitting contribution to the peoples' struggle against the arms race and imperialism's expansionist and militarist aspirations and for the elimination of seats of tension and international conflicts and the further development of equitable economic and political cooperation.

Ever-Growing Role of Nonaligned

LD051452 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- "Never before the Non-Alignment Movement was so active and full of initiative in international scene, with such a keen response to acute events in the world, as in the past three years" writes today the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in its article "The Lofty Mission of the Forum", devoted to the New Delhi Seventh Summit Non-Aligned Conference due to open on March 7.

The newspaper writes that "imperialist and reactionary forces are stepping up the subversive activity against the peaceable principles and actions of the Non-Alignment Movement. Two main directions of the efforts could be singled out. First, the desire to drive a wedge between the movement and other anti-imperialist forces. Profusely used with this aim are fabrications on'Soviet military threat' under the guise of which strategic agreements with Israel, treaties on construction of new military bases and dislocation of the 'Rapid Deployment Force' on the territory of a number of non-aligned countries, are being pushed through.

Second, attempts are being made to disunite the movement, to kindle hostility between the non-aligned countries".

The Non-Alignment Movement plays an ever-growing role in the struggle for relaxation of international tension. The Havana meeting of the Coordination Bureau in June last year expressed confidence that the conference "will become a major event in the history of the Non-Alignment Movement and help reaffirm the principles and aims of the movement, will promote the cause of consolidation of unity of the non-aligned countries. To make this hope a reality, the movement should display high political vigilance, unity of ranks, cooperation with other anti-imperialist, anti-war forces and unabating activity for the sake of peace, security and freedom of peoples."

'U.S. Intrigues' Seen

PM041439 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Mar 83 p 3

[P. Mitrov article: "Meddling in Other People's Affairs"]

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement is on the eve of an important political event: The seventh conference of heads of state and government from nonaligned countries opens 7 March in the Indian capital.

It is well known that the overwhelming majority of participants in this movement are developing countries, many of which still bear the stamp of the recent colonial past. They suffer from economic backwardsness and unsolved socioeconomic problems. Noting this fact, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report "60 Years of the USSR": "The as yet less developed countries are threatened by numerous traps set up by the neocolonialists." A convincing illustration of the grossesst interference in the affairs of newly liberated countries is provided by the so-called "program of democracy" and "public diplomacy" proclaimed by the Washington administration with whose help the United States is attempting to launch a mass offensive against progressive forces in the world and primarily the young states, on which it would like to impose the U.S. way of life and its own order as the only one that is possible and obligatory.

On the eve of the current nonaligned countries' conference, the transoceanic "defenders of democracy" have set themselves the goal of stirring up differences within the Non-aligned Movement, introducing dissention within its ranks and thus complicating the work of the Delhi forum. The U.S. attempts to set one people against another, fan among the developing countries the strife and conflicts inherited from the colonial past are clearly visible with the naked eye.

It is in terms of this that one must examine the Pentagon's provocative militarist "rehearsals" which have either just taken place or are still in progress along the borders of Nicaragua, the DPRK and Libya and on the territory of Panama. The unprecedentedly large U.S.-South Korean maneuvers codenamed "Team Spirit 83" have the goal of undermining the prospects for Korea's independent peaceful unification and stability throughout the Far East. In their turn, the U.S.-Honduran military "games" codenamed "Beech-Pine" with the participation of 1,600 U.S. and 400 Honduran soldiers are a grave threat to the peace and security of Latin American states.

Washington recently carried out a new provocation against sovereign Libya by deploying its interventionist forces off its shores. In order to justify the flexing of Pentagon muscles in the Mediterranean region, they concocted a lie that Libya allegedly intends to "attack" Sudan and Egypt.

On the eve of the Delhi conference the so-called "Afghan problem" as a product of the imperialist policy of confrontation -- was yet again exaggerated in the U.S. Congress recently. The ringleaders of Basmak terrorists spoke from its rostrum. Afterwards these cutthroats were received and pampered by the White House's master. At the same time the "Kampuchea card" has been played.

In both cases the United States pursues the same goal: to complicate the situation in Southwest and Southeast Asia, wreck the normalizing of the situation around Afghanistan and force upon the forthcoming Delhi conference the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" which stinks of genocide, and all this on the threshold of the conference of nonaligned states.

Neither has there been a cessation of U.S. intrigues against the Republic of India, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. The foreign press has recently carried reports of a plan drawn up by Washington's special services to subvert the national unity and territorial integrity of this major Asian country. While earlier it was a question of wresting the northeastern territories from India under the "Brahmaputra" plan, now the CIA was added to them the northwestern state of Punjab and a number of other regions in the country.

This is a far from complete list of the dangerous subversion against the national sovereignty of nonaligned states carried out by Washington on the eve of the Delhi forum. What is actually at issue is blackmail on a global scale, a U.S. aspiration to create conflict situations in various regions of the world so that the developing countries are unable to solve their urgent problems under conditions of peace. Such a policy encourages in particular the Israeli Zionists and the South African racists to intensify and expand their aggressive actions against the Arab and African peoples. But such a policy is also evidence of the nervousness of the United States and its fear at the broad scope of the national liberation movement. This is why the necessity to actively counter Washington's aggressive plans is becoming increasingly pressing. The developing countries' peoples have sufficient strength and capacities to give a fitting rebuff to Reagan's course which is reviving the times of the "cold war."

The world's progressive forces have high expectations of the Delhi forum of nonaligned countries. They express confidence that no one will succeed in fueling differences within the Nonaligned Movement, causing damage to its principles and goals and distracting the attention of participants in the conference from the most important issues facing mankind: the reduction of international tension, disarmament and the liquidation of persisting hotbeds of colonialism. There is no more urgent or noble task than to reaffirm the determination to struggle jointly for peace and the prevention of the threat of nuclear war and to make a weighty contribution to strengthening peace and the peoples' security. The relaxation of international tension is the only reasonable alternative, the only one which provides conditions making it possible to accomplish the tasks of national consolidation.

REAGAN SPEAKS ON ECONOMY TO CALIFORNIA CLUB

LD051126 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] San Francisco March 5 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech at a dinner held by the California commonwealth club here on Friday.

The President tried specifically to justify the extremely unpopular economic policy of his administration. He asserted, contrary to well-known facts, that the situation in the United States is now recovering after a long and painful slump.

This however, is at variance with the official data which indicate that a profound economic slump and high unemployment rates continue in the United States, that the number of bankruptcies of small and medium businesses increases and the conditions of millions of Americans deteriorate.

On the same day when President Reagan spoke in the banquet hall of the fashionable hotel "Hilton", the latest jobless figures were published here. They showed that the army of unemployed in California increased by several thousands since last month -- from 11 to 11.2 per cent of the California labour force. Hundreds of people were standing in the streets near the hotel with posters reading "jobs and not nuclear missiles", "end nuclear madness", "end the arms race and cutbacks in social welfare programs."

The demonstrators expressed the demand of all people of America that the basic human rights and liberties, including the right to work, should be guaranteed for all Americans.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS REAGAN'S 'GOOD NEWS' WEEK

LD041910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Tout Va Bien, Madame La Marquise!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 4 Mar (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: I remember that before World War II, a French comic song was popular in many countries. In the song, a servant "reassured" his mistress, enumerating all the ills which had befallen her one after the other, and always ending on a superoptimistic note: "But apart from that, Mme La Marquise, everything is fine, just fine". But what was fine? Her favorite dog died, her horse went lame, her husband shot himself, and by the end her entire estate burned to the ground. But nevertheless, the end of each verse was as cheerful as ever: "Everything is fine, just fine."

I remembered this song in connection with yesterday's speech by President Reagan in Los Angeles, demanding that the U.S. media should not dismay American citizens so much by unpleasant reports, but should publish more good news. Furthermore, Reagan proposed that next month, a whole week should be devoted to the transmission from morning to late night of only "pleasant" information, a week with nothing to cause dismay, without reports of monstrous unemployment, racial oppression, the sufferings of millions of homeless, and so on.

We will not attempt to judge how American journalists will manage to cope with such a task, which would indeed be a week of the labors of Sisyphus, but it can be said with conviction that this wish of Reagan's uttered in administrative tone, is by no means as harmless as it might seem at first glance. For what it means in essence is the White House negation of the citizens' right to receive objective information.

It should not be said, of course, that Americans receive such information even now, but nonetheless no one has recently tried to place the mass information media under control in such a candid way as the Reagan administration is doing now. The laws of the United States itself, in particular the Americans' Bill of Rights, is thereby clearly violated. International acts signed by the United States are also crudely violated. Thus, the Reagan administration's actions in establishing control over the mass information media contradict the Helsinki Final Act, which aims at "facilitating freer and wider dissemination of all forms of information."

Reagan's rules for the presentation of information are incompatible with the UNESCO General Conference Declaration of 1978, which stressed the right of every person to "the freedom to seek, obtain and disseminate information and ideas." An important UN document -- General Assembly Resolution No 49 of 1946 -- points out plainly that "freedom of information is a basic human right and is the criterion for all forms of freedom." However, President Reagan is threatening not only the right of Americans to receive objective information. He is undertaking a variety of measures to direct the flow of information reports on a world scale. Such functions, together subversive activities, bribing political parties and the media in other countries, are the particular responsibility of the interdepartmental committee for planning foreign political propaganda, headed by Clark, the President's assistant for national security. The committee was created by the President's personal orders in January this year.

In brief, everything is being done to prevent the appearance on the pages of American and foreign press of information which is not to Mr Reagan's taste.

SHULTZ SAN FRANCISCO DINNER SPEECH NOTED

LD061720 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] San Francisco March 6 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made a speech at a dinner, which was held here by the world affairs council of northern California. His speech was devoted to the situation in Asia. George Shultz made it clear that Washington claims the dominant role in Asia and intends, under the pretext of defending its "vital interests", to continue attempts to impose its will upon states in that region. The United States, he said, has "vital interests" there.

Meanwhile the United States demands that its allies in Asia, above all Japan, should increase appropriations for military purposes. The United States will insist that Japan should increase expenditures for its defences, stressed the secretary of state. He tried to substantiate that demand by the mythical "Soviet threat".

U.S. ESTIMATES OF USSR MILITARY BUDGET INFLATED

LD050436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] PRAVDA correspondent Andrey Tolkunov reports from New York: CIA spokesmen admitted that in the course of recent years the analysts in the intelligence services of the Pentagon and the State Department have been inflating the military expenditure of the USSR. According to a press report, the estimates of the Soviet military budget made by intelligence were "miscalculated" by no less than one-third. This false reporting helped in starting the propaganda campaign around the Soviet superiority and the notorious "window of vulnerability" in the American nuclear forces. As officials were forced to admit -- writes THE NEW YORK TIMES -- the discussion around such a miscalculation can become a politically explosive issue since the Reagan administration justifies the increase in military spending of the United States by the size of Soviet spending in this sphere.

The military budget is already under attack from both parties in Congress, from business circles and from former prominent officials. In recent days, calls for cutting the Pentagon budget and, in particular, the appropriations for developing a new generation of nuclear weapons, were made by the governors of many American states and such prominent officials from former administrations as MacNamara, Vance and others.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE URGES ARMS SPENDING CUT

LD051948 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

After a thorough analysis of the condition of the U.S. economy, the joint congressional committee came to the general opinion on the need of a substantial reduction in the pace of growth of military expenditures of the government. Such a recommendation has been made in the committee's annual report to Congress which expressed well-justified concern that the government plans to increase the share of military expenditures in the budget from 26.7 per cent in the current fiscal year to 34.2 per cent in 1988 [as received] fiscal year. Besides, multibillion dollar appropriations for military purposes are envisaged by the space-programme.

Thus, the question was raised with utmost certainty: The build up of military appropriations by President Reagan, the escalation of the arms race, primarily nuclear, becomes so onerous for the country that not only separate and even very powerful corporations and trusts, but whole industries which largely influence the over-all functioning of the economy, come under the threat of economic paralysis.

The steel, automobile, building and other key industries have been hit by depression in the United States. It becomes increasingly obvious that the American economy cannot ensure to society both "butter" and "guns", just as it is impossible to hold two melons in one hand. The 1.6 trillion dollar military appropriations, planned by Washington for the next five years, might entail a new, even heavier economic recession in the United States.

In the past two weeks the Reagan administration has been putting forward optimistic statistical calculations that a certain enlivening of the economy begins in the country. But there is every indication that there is no serious ground for rejoicing.

According to the U.S. Department of Labour, in February this year the number of the unemployed in the country remained at the level of 10.4 per cent, among men it even increased by 0.3 per cent, and the number of the unemployed was by 44,000 higher than in January. Black American unemployed account for 20 per cent. The Reagan administration, however, does not care for the lot of the unemployed Americans. There is every indication that Washington's designs are mainly to see to it that guns should start "working" as soon as possible, be that in separate regions of the world or globally.

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY, GANDHI MESSAGE

LD031731 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received India's Ambassador in the USSR Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja at his request.

The ambassador conveyed a message of Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

Questions of Soviet-Indian relations, as well as some international problems of mutual interest for the USSR and India were discussed during the friendly conversation.

GANDHI ADDRESS TO INDIAN PARLIAMENT REPORTED

LD041854 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 4 TASS -- Speaking in Parliament, India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, touched upon the forthcoming Nonaligned Summit Conference. The Indian premier voiced hope that this forum would make a contribution to the efforts for peace, disarmament and economic progress, that its participants will jointly work for the sake of establishing a just economic and social order.

She refuted the accusations of the rightists that India is allegedly violating the principles of nonalignment, by tending towards the Soviet Union. We are not tending towards anybody, she said. But the policy of nonalignment does not stand for renunciation of the defence of national interests. As far as Indian-Soviet friendship is concerned, the prime minister continued, the USSR assisted us, sided with us at times difficult for us.

Indira Gandhi went on to say that India has now become a target of malicious attacks and other hostile actions. the Nonaligned Movement is under enormous pressure from the outside aimed at splitting its ranks and sidetracking it from the path it embarked. That was the case, she stressed, at all the nonaligned conferences, which I attended. Noting that some people in India echo Western propaganda claims that India is allegedly isolated in the international arena, the prime minister said: Should we take decisions ourselves and act as we consider right, or should be adopt foreign concepts and viewpoints?

Touching upon the attitude of the United States to relations with India, Indira Gandhi recalled the Pentagon publications, which appeared some time ago, alleging that there is a large number of Soviet military experts in India. When the Indian Government declared a protest over that foul fabrication, the U.S. Administration made assurances that it would correct the mistake. But, in actual fact, the same lie was repeated in publications which appeared later.

What else can be expected from the United States, Indira Gandhi asked rhetorically, if one of its former presidents shows "exceptional generosity" in giving away my native city to Pakistan. Indira Gandhi implied the book, in which her native city of Allahabad is declared to be part of Pakistani territory.

The prime minister expressed serious concern over the growth of separatist sentiments in some areas of the country. Touching upon the situation in Assam State, she said that it is necessary now to calm down passions and rally closely together in order to resolve that state's problems jointly.

There is no question, that could not be resolved through discussion, she stressed. I am responsible for preserving our country's unity and territorial integrity, she said. The prime minister urged all of India's healthy forces to fight jointly against religious-communal strife. She pointed to the need of specific steps in order to prevent fresh outbreaks of unrest on those grounds.

Turning to India's economic situation, the prime minister said that the conditions in country are far from being ideal, and much has yet to be done. But India is one of the few countries, which has succeeded in keeping inflation in check at the relatively low level of 2.8 percent and further advancing along the path of development of the economy. A two percent growth in the gross national product was achieved in a year of a severe drought, which hit 42 million hectares of land. The budget for the new fiscal year presented for examination by the parliamentary commission was described by the prime minister as one according with the national policy. It mobilises resources for the necessary development, he said.

The prime minister noted that within the framework of the development programme in the countryside, aide has been granted to one million 800 thousand families, which were below the poverty level.

Drinking water is now regularly supplied to 229 thousand villages, and electricity -- to 15,000 villages. A total of 116 health protection centres have been set up in the provinces. More than four million adults have learned to write and read, which as Indira Gandhi said, is evidence of a successful implementation of the programme for the elimination of illiteracy among the adult population.

Characterising the situation in the field of foreign trade, she stressed that India would further cut the import of oil and other raw material products and would not accept credits with any strings attached.

TASS REPORTS ON USSR-DRA ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD030808 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- One hundred and sixty-seven major national economic projects in Afghanistan, 80 of which have already gone into operation as of today -- such is the volume of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation, writes "MN Information". The projects concerned are in the field of industry, agriculture and transport.

The businesslike partnership between the USSR and Afghanistan is a significant example of the fact, that the Soviet Union sincerely strives to help the developing states build up truly independent national economies. This is why the USSR renders assistance to its economic partner in the development of the state sector, in the first place. For example, state-run enterprises, built in Afghanistan in close cooperation between the building organisations of the USSR and the DRA, account for more than 70 per cent of the output of the republic's factories.

In addition, the USSR renders substantial assistance to Afghanistan in fostering the power industry -- the basic branch of modern industry. Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects account for more than 50 per cent of the republic's power facilities. The deliveries of Afghan goods to the Soviet Union grow from year to year. This stimulates further development of individual branches of the DRA's economy and brings in considerable revenue to the republic. In particular, the delivery of natural gas to the USSR alone ensures about 40 per cent of currency revenue to Afghanistan's treasury.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OLSZOWSKI'S VISIT

Meets Gromyko

LD041438 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Talks have been held in Moscow between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politbureau of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, Polish foreign minister.

The ministers discussed questions pertaining to a further development of Soviet-Polish relations, and topical international issues, chiefly concerning Europe's security. The talks were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and confirmed full concurrence of views on all issues under discussion. The results of the talks are reflected in the joint Soviet-Polish report on the visit to the USSR of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Stefan Olszowski, during which toasts were exchanged.

Present at the luncheon were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ministers, other officials and Polish Communists accompanying Stafan Olszowski.

Tikhonov Receives Olszowski

LD041555 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today member of the Politbureau of the PZWP Central Committee, Foreign Minister of Poland Stefan Olszowski now on a visit to the Soviet Union.

During the conversation, they considered questions of the further development of the political and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and of strengthening the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

They noted the important significance of the successful implementation of the agreements reached during the visit to the USSR of the Polish Party and state delegation in March 1982. In this connection, the need was stressed for the further deepening of the mutually advantageous cooperation in the field of industry between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on a long-term basis.

In discussing international problems, the principal attention was given to the tasks of the struggle against the war threat, for peace and detente, against deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. A viable alternative to the sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe are the important foreign policy initiatives tabled at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, aimed at improving the international political climate.

The conversation was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

The conversation was attended: On the Soviet side -- by First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov; and on the Polish Side -- by Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland Henryk Jaroszek, and Poland's Ambassador to the USSR Stanislaw Kociolek.

Olszowski TV Interview

LD052123 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's visit to the Soviet Union is over. Before going home, Stefan Olszowski gave an interview for Soviet television. Here is what he said:

[Begin Olszowski recording] Good evening, esteemed television viewers. With the greatest pleasure I am taking the opportunity, on the occasion of my visit to the Soviet Union, to appear before you, courtesy of Soviet television, and to share some reflections connected with the subject of talks which I have held with Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Today I was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov. The talk confirmed the determination to further develop all-round relations between our fraternal states for the benefit of our nations. In the interest of peace, detente and socialism. I thanked the chairman of the Soviet Government for the understanding, support and assistance which the USSR has extended to Poland in the difficult period our country is going through.

Problems of Polish-Soviet bilateral cooperation and of the international situation were the subject of talks with Comrade Andrey Gromyko. Our talks were characterized by full agreement on all the matters discussed. We held our talks in an atmosphere of friendship, brotherhood and cordiality that has always accompanied, and always accompanies, Polish-Soviet cooperation, both in bilateral relations and in cooperation between our countries in the international arena.

At the same time, these talks have special importance in that they were held after the meetings between our leaders, Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which reaffirmed all the basic tenets of Polish-Soviet cooperation between allies and gave it new dimensions, drafting exceedingly important new directions both for the immediate future and for the longer term.

Our meeting took place soon after th Prague conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. We are implementing our cooperation in the struggle to realize the Prague Declaration, the Soviet Union's important initiatives on disarmament, and the energetic actions of Soviet diplomacy on all fronts, have marked a new peace offensive in the struggle against the policy of threats and confrontation being pursued by the United States and the other NATO states. Poland wishes to participate actively in that offensive, cooperating closely with the great Soviet ally.

Allow me to express here my personal, deepest esteem for Soviet diplomacy and its head, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. I have had the honor of meeting him many times, and [words indistinct] from these meetings is a deep inspiration for me. The present talks are also such (?inspiration).

As usual during our talks, we examined bilateral relations and were able to note with satisfaction that, despite the still difficult situation in Poland, caused by the subversive actions of internal counterrevolutionaries, actively supported by the Western centers of sabotage, and despite the policy of imperialist restrictions, Polish-Soviet relations are developing actively, bringing benefit to our people.

The tasks and obligations of both sides, resulting from the decisions adopted during the talks held by our leaders, are being fully implemented. One again the Polish nation felt the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet friends. This is a proof of the vitality of the Polish-Soviet alliance whose ideals have formed the foundations of the foreign policy of people's Poland since the beginning of its existence, being the cornerstone of this policy. It expresses in the profoundest way the understood [ponimaemyy] interests of the Polish people, and arises from the fine traditions and rich internationalist achievements of the joint struggle of the Polish and Russian revolutionary movement.

Let me repeat that no one will ever be able to deflect Poland from this line, this path. Rest assured, dear Soviet comrades and friends, that Polish Communists and the working people of Poland are your reliable friends. We are aware of the difficulties we shall have to overcome; but at the same time we are also conscious of the rightness of our path, and of the enormous historic achievements and prospects of socialism.

A reminder of this was the recent 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. It is also spoken of in the recently-published article by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov entitled: The Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR. The points made in that article have made a huge impression throughout the world. It is a notable confirmation of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, and of its creative ability to resolve ever new problems of socialist development. The article is being studied in our country with great interest. We see it as a source of inspiration for the whole community of socialist states, and for the international communist and working class movement.

The talks I had with Comrade Gromyko also covered the most topical problems of the situation in Europe and the world. We devoted particular attention to the tasks stemming from the Political Declaration adopted in Prague, which reflects the determined striving of our states to prevent nuclear war, return to the policy of detente, to East-West dialogue, halting of the arms race and proceeding to a real disarmament and to the development of mutually beneficial international cooperation.

In this document, the states of the socialist community have provided a convincing argument of their good will. We expect a similar, realistic approach from the Western partners. We think they will draw the appropriate conclusions and will take a more constructive stand in the currently proceeding disarmament negotiations in Geneva and in Vienna and at the meeting in Madrid.

This equally concerns the approach, particularly by political circles of the FRG, to such significant problems as maintaining and respecting the realities of contemporary Europe, which form the only foundation of peace and security on our continent. At the same time, this is a cardinal matter of observing the letter and the spirit of concluded treaties.

We also covered other problems relating to the regions of tension and conflict situations, in particular the question of our cooperation for their complete and effective regulation.

On all matters we discussed, our full unity of views and our bilateral desire for close cooperation beneficial for both our countries and for strengthening the unity of the community of socialist states, as well as for our common cause of security and peace, was demonstrated.

I am returning to Warsaw, with a feeling of deep satisfaction as well as with a feeling of gratitude for the cordial reception in Moscow by Soviet comrades and friends. Thank you for your attention! [end recording]

Visit Ends

LD041832 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, today left Moscow where he was staying on a two-day visit. At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador of Poland to the Soviet Union, was among the send-off party.

IZVESTIYA on Results of Visit

LD070359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1013 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar (TASS) -- The visit to Moscow by the eminent Polish political figure Stefan Olszowski and the Soviet-Polish talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding are a new contribution to the strengthening of the unbreakable alliance and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples which are neighbors, allies and friends, writes IZVESTIYA.

The paper points out that the two sides noted the wide international response provoked by the foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Prague. These initiatives, and above all the proposal to conclude a treaty open to all states on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO members, represent a logical continuation of the many years of efforts by the countries of socialism.

The participants in the Moscow talks, IZVESTIYA notes, could not disregard the revival of revanchist tendencies in certain circles in the FRG which have been stoked up also by some official representatives of that country.

Influential West German politicians, for instance CSU Chairman F.J. Strauss, went into the Bundestag elections with banners bearing the slogan "The German Reich With Its 1937 Borders Legally Exists." Such statements, and openly-declared claims to trusteeship over "German lands to the East of the Oder-Neisse," i.e., over an inalienable part of the territory of the Polish Peoples Republic, have aroused legitimate indignation among the Polish public. For this reason especial attention is being paid in Warsaw to that part of the joint Soviet-Polish communique which says that the border of people's Poland "are reliably guaranteed both in international legal relations and in defense relations."

The Polish side, the paper stresses, has undertaken to draw up a comprehensive program for the development of economic links with the Soviet Union which should further assist balanced growth in trade. "As for the Soviet Union, it is ready for further deepening of economic cooperation."

PRAVDA Carries Joint Communique

PM071055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Polish Communique"]

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union on a visit 3-4 March 1983.

S. Olszowski was received by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and S. Olszowski, in which they discussed questions of Soviet-Polish relations as well as topical international problems, first and foremost the tasks of consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The sides noted with satisfaction the progressive development of relations between the USSR and Poland on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the provisions of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Poland. Agreements on deepening ties between the two countries reached during the visit of a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union in March 1982 and in the course of subsequent Soviet-Polish summit meetings are being successfully implemented.

The Polish foreign minister particularly stressed on behalf of the Polish leadership that fraternal alliance with the USSR Poland's membership of the Warsaw Pact, mutually advantageous cooperation within CEMA and collaboration and friendship with the socialist states are the indestructible basis of Poland's foreign policy.

The two sides expressed firm determination to continue to do everything to help strengthen the socialist community's cohesion and further deepen the cooperation between the socialist states and all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the threat of war and for peace, detente and international security.

Examining the international situation in general and in particular the situation on the European Continent, the sides noted the wide response aroused in political and public circles in many countries by the foreign policy initiatives put forward in the Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It was stressed that these initiatives, which are aimed at improving the international political climate and promoting the relaxation of dangerous tension, are a real alternative to sliding toward nuclear catastrophe.

The USSR and Poland attach particular significance to the implementation of proposals on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the North Atlantic Treaty states -- a treaty which would be open to all other states. The sides expressed the hope that the governments of the countries to which this major peace initiative is primarily addressed will treat it with the utmost attention and seriousness. The Soviet Union and Poland believe that the treaty proposal, which was dictated by concern for peace and for lowering the level of confrontation between the two biggest military-political alliances, should be the subject of a constructive, in-depth dialogue among the states concerned. Like the other Warsaw Pact members, they are prepared for their part to do everything to help ensure that the study of this proposal now being carried out by various countries with a view to its practical implementation is productive.

Stressing the need to avert a new round in the nuclear arms race in Europe, the two sides expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union's proposals at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe offer a real opportunity to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the observance of the principle of equality and identical security. They expressed concern at the fact that the U.S. stance is still blocking talks and is aimed not at achieving an honest, fair agreement but at implementing, at all costs, the NATO decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It was noted that this turn of events would create a qualitatively new, more dangerous situation and that the entire responsibility for the consequences of this would rest with the United States and NATO.

After exchanging opinions on the situation at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the sides noted that the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 17 February this year, based on the desire to achieve progress at the talks, offer the opportunity to reach concrete agreements rapidly. The conclusion of a corresponding agreement on this basis would play an important part in the cause of military detente on the European Continent and open up the way to further steps in this direction. They expect the Western partners at the Vienna talks to treat this proposal with the utmost responsibility.

The Soviet Union and Poland believe that an important factor for improving the situation on the European Continent would be the completion of the Madrid meeting, whose work has entered its most crucial phase, with positive results, above all the adoption of a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. Here it was stressed that success in Madrid would accord equally with the interests of all the states which took part in the all-European conference.

The ministers exchanged information on the steps being taken by the USSR and Poland in coordination with the other socialist states with the aim of lessening the present international tension, above all in Europe.

The sides discussed the continuing attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs on the part of the United States and some of its NATO partners, the policy of economic sanctions which they pursue against Poland and the hostile slander campaigns. It was stressed that Polish internal affairs fall exclusively within Poland's competence and will be resolved by Poland alone, as has been the case hitherto. As was stated by the Warsaw Pact states, socialist Poland can always count on the moral, political and economic support of all the fraternal countries.

In connection with the revival in certain West German circles of revanchist tendencies, which are fanned by certain FRG official figures, it was stressed that the strict preservation of the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe is of fundamental significance for European peace and security. This applies in full to Poland's borders, which are reliably guaranteed both in internatal legal terms and in defense terms and within which the Polish people have been consolidating their sovereign socialist state for nearly four decades now.

Complete unity of views was reaffirmed in examining other topical international issues, in particular the situations in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa. The sides reaffirmed their determination to continue to actively advocate the peaceful political settlement of international problems and the elimination of conflict situations and hotbeds of tension through talks.

The Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, were a new contribution to the consolidation of the indestructible alliance and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Poland and between the two countries' peoples.

POLAND'S BENEFITS FROM TRADE WITH USSR DISCUSSED

AU041402 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by APN commentator Oleg Spirin: "Fabrication and Facts"]

[Text] For several years the mass information media in the West have been spreading reports about the Soviet Union's "inequitable trade with the countries of Eastern Europe." In a recent program of Radio Free Europe, the author dealt for the umpteenth time and ad nauseam with the question of the "disadvantages" for Poland of its trade with the USSR. According to the author of this program, that which the USSR "takes out" of Poland -- equipment, raw materials and other merchandise -- is either needed by the Poles themselves or can be purchased by the West for hard currency. (Pay attention to the formulations used -- "The USSR takes out" whereas the "West purchases".) In view of the aims he pursued, the author preferred to keep silent about what merchandise Poland imports from the Soviet Union and at what prices.

Is trade with the Soviet Union really disadvantageous for Poland, as is being claimed in the West? Let us look at it more closely, starting with the most ordinary things. The cars being driven in Polish cities use gasoline produced from Soviet crude oil. And the cars themselves are made of steel that was smelted from Soviet iron ore. Hundreds of thousands of Polish apartments are equipped with kitchen stoves that are fuelled by gas from the Soviet Union. Soviet natural gas is also a raw material for the chemical industry of the Polish People's Republic. And what about cotton, which, as is known, has never grown in central Europe? The USSR ensures between 80 and 100 percent of the Polish need for this raw material, but also for nonferrous metals, asbestos, pulp, potassium fertilizer and construction timber. At the same time, which must be stressed, these deliveries are not subject to any speculative ups and downs as is the case on capitalist markets. It is therefore no coincidence that not only the socialist countries but also the capitalist countries of Western Europe gladly conclude contracts with the Soviet Union long-term concerning the deliveries of this very natural gas and crude oil. It was proved long ago that the Soviet Union is a good business partner that promptly and accurately fulfills all its trade commitments.

However, is it advantageous for the Soviet Union to export its raw materials? Economists are proving this not to be the case -- it would be more advantageous to first process these raw materials and to deliver them to foreign markets in the form of finished products. Why then does the USSR proceed with such trade with other socialist states and, in this specific instance, with Poland? On the one hand, this trade has a reciprocal and equitable character: The USSR, too, purchases in Poland some raw materials, such as sulphur, coal and nonferrous metals, as well as finished products. On the other hand -- in the endeavor to contribute to enhancing the socialist economy, in view of its own reserves of crude oil, ores and other raw materials and proceeding from the principles of mutual economic assistance -- the Soviet Union is fraternally sharing with its partners, avoiding any opportunistic [konjunkturalni] considerations in the process. In the course of the almost four decades [of the socialist community's existence] this has always been so. Such is the reality.

According to Polish economists' calculations, the Polish industry will need 11 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 1985, and because Poland took part within the CEMA framework in constructing the "soyuz" gas pipeline, in the course of 20 years it will get 54.8 billion cubic meters of gas. While Poland's own extraction of this raw material will amount to some 4 billion cubic meters a year, the entire import will be covered by deliveries from the USSR. Considering current world prices, Poland would have to pay $9.6 billion, excluding the cost of transportation, if it purchased this raw material in the West. For the Soviet gas it will pay only slightly more than R4 billion.

It would be erroneous to assume that the Soviet Union exports only raw materials (and because it has them in ample quantities, it is advantageous for it to export them). In the last decade the USSR has become a major exporter of technology and licenses in the field of energy, metallurgy, medicine and so forth. They are being purchased by advanced countries such as the United States, Japan and France. Soviet automobiles, watches, radio receivers, cameras -- merchandise of high world standards -- have acquired a good reputation on the world market, and all this merchandise is on the list of goods exchanged between the USSR and Poland.

As the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has written, in 1983 the Soviet Union will deliver to Poland 120,000 of the latest "Minsk 16" refrigerators, "Lada" passenger cars, modern watches of various models, the latest "Mikma 101" models of electric razors, sports equipment and many other articles. This list could be extended further. Trade between the USSR and Poland is steadily expanding, both in terms of total volume and range of products.

And what is the West doing for Poland? Economic sanctions and boycotts? They are an economic noose.... and Radio Free Europe thinks that it will succeed in dragging Poland and other socialist countries into it? Are the gentlemen from "free Europe" not tired of playing his hackneyed song over and over again?

INCREASED USSR-POLISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOTED

LD070212 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland is strengthening. The Moscow daily IZVESTIYA recalls that the additional deliveries from the Soviet Union have become an effective (?protection) against the anti-Polish restrictions imposed by the United States and some other NATO countries.

Soviet aid ensures an uninterrupted pace of production in many enterprises in Poland, as well as improved supplying of the domestic market. Poland on its part is increasing exports to the Soviet Union of means of transport, agricultural machinery, hard coal, sulphur, chemicals and items of everyday use.

ARREST OF KATOWICE UNDERGROUND MEMBERS REPORTED

LD051415 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw March 5 TASS -- The PAP Polish news agency reports that the country's militia has arrested in Katowice Province members of underground groups which distributed last year unlawful publications containing anti-government materials and prepared attacks on public installations, including industrial enterprises.

A big number of material evidence has been collected in the course of the investigation, including printing equipment that was smuggled from capitalist countries under guise of "gifts", propaganda publications, explosives and poisons.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SFRY 22 FEB-1 MAR

PM040953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Yu.A. Belik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, visited Yugoslavia 22 February through 1 March. It had talks at the LCY Central Committee, the Socialist Alliance of Working People and the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The delegation was received by V. Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

GDR'S HOFFMANN DECORATES SOVIET OFFICERS

PM041443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Award of Decorations"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar -- Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR National Defense Minister, has awarded "Brotherhood in Arms" gold medals to a group of generals and other officers of the group of Soviet forces in Germany. Speaking at the ceremony, he assessed highly the merits of the commanders, political workers and the whole personnel of the group of Soviet forces in strengthening friendly ties between Soviet Army and German People's Army servicemen and in deepening cooperation between the two fraternal armies' staffs and troops. Army General M.M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of Soviet group forces in Germany, was present at the ceremony.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN FRG ELECTIONS NOTED

'Preliminary Data'

LD062057 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn March 6 TASS -- As was reported by the West German television with reference to computers, in the course of the pre-term parliamentary elections, that have been held in the FRG, the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc won. According to preliminary data, from 48.5 to 49.6 percent of votes, Social Democrats -- approximately 38 percent, Free Democrats -- from 6.5 to 7.7 percent, the party of the "Green" -- about 5 percent.

Candidate for the post of the FRG chancellor from the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans-Jochen Vogel admitted his party's defeat. Federal Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Peter Glotz said that Social Democrats failed to attain the election aims that had been set.

Official Announcement

LD062132 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn March 6 TASS -- The conservative CDU and CSU parties have won the pre-term elections to the FRG Bundestag, which were held today. This was officially announced in Bonn today.

FRG 'VARIANT' OF NATO EXERCISES DISCUSSED

LD052235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn, 5 Mar (TASS) -- By TASS correspondent V. Vinogradov:

NATO staff exercises code-named 'Wintex-83' are taking place in the FRG. The paper UNSERE ZEIT notes that during the exercises, "the interaction of NATO staff with the civilian governmental institutions in accordance with the laws on a state of emergency" are being worked out. UNSERE ZEIT stresses: Major attention is being devoted to practising "the inflicting of a first nuclear strike, which has been propagandized by U.S. President Reagan."

The exercises are being conducted in an atmosphere which "approaches that of combat to the maximum." The role of chancellor "during the period of the crisis situation" has been given to parliamentary state secretary at the Ministry of the Interior of the FRG K.-D. Spranger (CSU). The 'headquarters' which he heads, of which representatives of leading military and political circles are members, has been accommodated in underground bunkers in the Eiffel region.

Working out the methods for 'combatting the internal enemy' is an important integral part of the West German variant of the 'Wintex-83' exercises. This term means opposition to the actions of fighters for peace and demonstrations in support of the right to work. Thus, the organizers of the exercises have worked out operations directed against 'a general strike.' The mayors of a number of towns, as well as staff from town and community councils, have been involved in the exercises.

Wide circles of the FRG public evaluate the new demonstrative action by the NATO bloc in the FRG as an integral link in the process of stepping up dangerous militarist preparations.

U.S., NORWAY AIM 'TO MAR' USSR-FINNISH RELATIONS

LD060040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1641 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (TASS) -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

Recently, Washington and the NATO leadership have been increasingly more actively pursuing a course toward turning Norway into one of the main supports of their aggressive stretegy on the continent of Europe, a bridgehead for military preparations against the USSR. In full accord with this dangerous course attempts are being made, first, to wreck efforts to bring about military detente and create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and second to mar relations between the Soviet Union and its northern neighbors, above all Finland.

These were precisely the aims of a recent interview given by B. Rogers, supreme commander-in-chief of NATO's Joint Armed Forces in Europe, to the newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT. Let me remind you that in that interview he denounced the idea put forward some time ago by Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen of setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and tried to frighten the Finns with the "possibility" -- born of his sick imagination -- "of a Soviet invasion."

The American general's obviously provocative statement has an entirely understandable indignation in Finland. "Mr Rogers," the well-known Finnish public figure Kaleva Kilpi, for example, answered him, "The Soviet Union will not attack us. Try to understand that. Here in the north, we enjoy a good life. If you and Nato were not rattling your sabers in Norway, we would feel considerably safer than many other peoples of Europe and the world."

Regrettably, Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch has also contributed toward the obviously Washington-inspired campaign to intimidate Finland and the other northern countries with the mythical "Soviet threat." He is just back from a trip abroad, where he had talks with representatives of the Reagan administration. In an interview with Finnish correspondents in Oslo, the prime minister asserted that it is not the U.S. military preparations in northern Europe, thousands of miles from American territory, that have led to the increased tension in the region, but a supposed "buildup of Soviet armaments" on the borders with the Scandinavian countries.

Following Rogers in expressing opposition to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the Norwegian prime minister resorted to some very strange arguments. "The experience of history shows," he declared dogmatically, "that such treaties do not strengthen security, but reduce it" (?!) In this connection, he did not refrain from slanderous allegations against our country, accusing the Soviet Union of "aggressiveness" and of "violating treaties." Yet it is common knowledge that the USSR has not broken a single treaty concluded with other states.

The entire Willoch interview, "from beginning to end, is nothing other than a rehash of the stereotyped arguments with which Washington is trying to justify its policy of turning West Europe into a bridgehead," advanced to the borders of the socialist countries, where the American militarists plan to wage a "limited" nuclear war "to the last European," with minimum risk, as they think, to themselves. Willoch pledges loyalty to NATO, advocates preparations for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, and justifies the storing of American heavy armaments on Norwegian territory, which he claims to be for a "defensive" purpose. He lauds as "optimal" Reagan's so-called zero option, which is blocking the Geneva talks, and rejects as "untimely" Sweden's proposal that a zone free of "battlefield nuclear weapons" be set up in central Europe.

Of some significance is the moment that the NATO commander in chief and the Norwegian prime minister have chosen for their statements in the Finnish press, which are hostile to the cause of detent and are anti-Soviet in content.

Finland, where parliamentary elections will shortly be held, is also preparing to mark the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and Mutual Aid. It is difficult to avoid the impression that both men were trying to damage Soviet-Finnish relations, and cast doubt upon the traditional foreign policy course of the land of Suomi -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line" that is based on the above-mentioned treaty, concluded in 1948.

Another significant point is this: President of the Finnish Republic M. Koivisto, speaking at the closing of the parliamentary session, declared plainly and clearly: "I do not intend to question that heritage (the Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line), and will not permit it to be damaged in any way." The president also emphsized that the decision made 35 years ago, that is the concluding of the Soviet-Finnish treaty, was farsighted and lasting.

That appraisal strengthens the belief that the friendly and good-neighborly relations between our two countries and peoples, despite all the intrigues of the enemies of detente, will develop and flourish on the same firm foundation.

SOVIET, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET

LD042152 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] On 3-4 March, in Moscow, there were Soviet-Italian consultations on the problems of arms limitation and disarmament. Participants included Italian Foreign Ministry officials (Schizzignoli), Taliani and Jotta and Soviet Foreign Ministry Collegium member Petrovskiy and other responsible officials of the foreign ministries of the two countries. Taliani and Jotta were received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Ryzhov. During the meeting, various problems of mutual interest were discussed.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ON USSR-ITALY TRADE TIES

LD020030 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 1 TASS -- The activities of the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which gives assistance to Italian firms and Soviet organizations in strengthening trade and economic ties, and plans for the future were discussed here today at the 18th general assembly of this organisation. More than 130 representatives of Italian firms came to Moscow to attend it.

Taking part in the assembly were Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Aleksey Manzhulo, President of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Boris Borisov, President of the Italio-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola and the Italian ambassador in the USSR Giovanni Migliuolo.

Addressing the assembly Aleksey Manzhulo reported that the trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Italy in 1982 had grown by 16 per cent as compared to 1981 and exceeded four billion roubles. At present Italy is the USSR's third-biggest trade partner among the Western countries after the FRG and Finland.

We understand the concern of the Italian side over the deficit of its trade balance with the USSR, Aleksey Manzhulo said. This is so because energy carriers, which are so necessary for the development of Italy's economy, hold the main place in Soviet deliveries to the Italian market.

The question of the need of balancing the trade was already raised two years ago at the session of the mixed Soviet-Italian inter-governmental commission. It will also be on the agenda of the 13th session of this commission that is to be held shortly in Moscow.

Aleksey Manzhulo holds that the problem can be solved by increasing Soviet purchases of machinery and equipment in Italy and also by expanding the nomenclature of mutual deliveries. The question of the competitiveness of Italian products and the terms of financial deals will be of much importance here, Aleksey Manzhulo stressed.

Talks are now being conducted on the conclusion of a new long-term programme of economic cooperation between the two countries. Its adoption will be of much importance, Aleksey Manzhulo said, because it makes it possible to take into account concrete cooperation projects when the Soviet plans of economic development are drawn up. The settlement of the question of Soviet gas deliveries to Italy and also the abolition by the Italian Government of discriminatory restrictions on Soviet export to that country would exert a positive influence on the development of Soviet-Italian trade.

The Soviet Union hopes, Aleksey Manzhulo said, that the sober approach to the development of Soviet-Italian cooperation will prevail and that it will develop on a mutually advantageous basis.

ITALIAN FINANCIER URGES MORE TRADE WITH USSR

PM021735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent N. Paklin: "Italy: Developing Trade"]

[Text] Rome [no date given] -- The widely circulated newspaper LA REPUBBLICA has published an article by the eminent Italian financier Rinaldo Ossola, president of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. In the article he advocates the further development of economic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union.

"Above all," R. Ossola writes, "it is necessary to convene the joint commission designed to promote the development of bilateral economic relations. This commission has not met for almost 2 years now. The economic dialogue between the two countries, broken off some time ago, would thus be resumed and the danger which threatens us of losing this important market would recede." R. Ossola expresses the view that Italy should increase purchases of various types of machinery, equipment and finished output from the Soviet Union and he calls for an agreement on Soviet gas to be signed. The article by the president of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has met with a positive response among Italy's industrial circles.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS 16TH PCI CONGRESS

Congress Opens

LD021454 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Milan March 2 TASS -- The 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) opened here today. Its subject is "democratic alternative for the sake of the renewal of Italy." The congress is being attended by delegations of more than a hundred communist and workers parties, including a CPSU delegation led by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA.

The congress was declared open by Arrigo Boldrini, member of the PCI Directorate, chairman of the Central Control Commission of the PCI. A report entitled "Initiatives and Proposals of the Italian Communists" was delivered by Enrico Berlinguer, PCI general secretary.

The Italian Communist Party congress will continue till March 6.

Berlinguer Report

LD062225 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 6 Mar 83

[From the "International Review" program; presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] has started in Milan, Italy. The review report "The Initiatives and Proposals of the Italian Communists" was delivered at the congress by Berlinguer, general secretary of the PCI. Berlinguer highly appraised the Soviet peace initiatives directed at reducing the military threat in Western Europe. At the congress, the PCI is striving to work out its own strategy to enable it to overcome the very serious crisis Italy is experiencing.

Delegations from more than 100 communist and workers' parties are attending the PCI congress including a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of PRAVDA.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS TURKISH COUNTERPART

LD041518 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Ankara March 4 TASS -- First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko was on a working visit here on March 3 and 4. He had talks with the Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, his deputy Yavuzalp and other senior officials of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Along with questions of bilateral relations they discussed a number of international problems, first of all those concerning European security. In this connection special attention was given to the proposal, contained in the Prague Political Declaration, to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the member countries of the NATO.

GROMYKO RECEIVES IRANIAN, IRAQI ENVOYS 5 MAR

Meeting With Iranian Charge

LD051742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR foreign minister, today received Seyyed 'Ali Farshchi, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, at his request.

'Ali Farshchi conveyed a message to Andrey Gromyko from the Iranian Government to the USSR Government concerning the situation in the Near and Middle East.

During their conversation, which was held in a spirit of openness, [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition carries on page 4 this TASS report and here uses "frankness" (otkrovennost)] matters of bilateral relations and certain international problems were touched upon.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union firmly and consistently speaks for the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq, and for a political settlement of the conflict.

Meeting With Iraqi Ambassador

LD051728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Fadil al-'Izzawi, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, at his request.

During the conversation matters of bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations and the situation in the Near East were discussed.

Andrey Gromyko and the Iraqi ambassador expressed the intention of both countries to continue efforts aimed at further developing Soviet-Iraqi cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet position that a continuation of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict serves only the interests of imperialist forces, and spoke in favor of its quickest cessation by peaceful means.

USSR, EGYPT REPORTEDLY AGREE TO EXCHANGE ENVOYS

NC050831 Cairo MENA in English 0818 GMT 5 Mar 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) -- Egypt and the Soviet Union are in agreement on exchanging ambassadors between the two countries for the promotion of relations between them, says AL-JUMHURIYAH.

Egypt received an important message from the Soviet leadership setting forth definite ideas on relations between the two countries, AL-JUMHURIYAH's editor covering the New Delhi meetings reported.

The message was delivered by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Papikev [name as received; reference presumably to Baybakov] to Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid last Wednesday during a stop-over the Soviet official made at Cairo airport last Wednesday while on a flight to Ethiopia.

AL-JUMHURIYAH and AKHBAR AL-YAWM "quote sources in the Egyptian delegation at New Delhi as saying that further contacts will be made between the two countries on the [sentence as received]. In an interview with the London-published, Arabic-language magazine AL-MAJALLAH, reported by AL-AHRAM on its front page, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that there were no obstacles in the way of normalising relations between Cairo and Moscow.

Diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have been below ambassador level ever since the Soviet ambassador left Cairo on September 15, 1981 in compliance with Egypt's decision. Egypt has had no ambassador in Moscow since December 6, 1977.

ORIENTAL STUDIES DIRECTOR ON GULF WAR, SYRIA

LD042133 Kuwait KUNA in English 1745 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 4, (KUNA) -- A prominent Soviet orientologist Friday called upon the two warring countries of Iran and Iraq to solve their dispute through peaceful means and added that the gulf war was reducing the potential of resistance of Arab countries against the Israeli expansionist designs.

The director of the Soviet Institute of Oriental Studies, Yevgeniy Primakov, addressing a press conference here today said the Soviet Union considered the Iran-Iraq war as against the interests of the neighbouring countries and the world in general.

He pointed out that the Iran-Iraq was has aroused negative tendencies and encouraged the growth of differences among the Arab states.

Referring to the Soviet interference in Afghanistan, Primakov said that the Soviet troops could be withdrawn from Afghanistan provided the smuggling of counter-revolutionary forces into Afghanistan was stopped and a guarantee was given in this connection.

He justified the existence of Soviet missiles in Syria saying that the Israeli occupation forces were fortifying their positions in areas not very far from Damascus. The supply of missiles to Syria, he said, was in complete agreement with the Soviet stand to support national liberation movements.

Syria has every right to ask for military aid and strengthen its military capability under the circumstances created by the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Primakov explained.

Primakov said that the Soviet Union had a profound understanding of Asian, African and Latin American peoples in international affairs.

He hoped the Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi would make a prositive contribution to world peace and security and pave the way for greater economic and political cooperation on international level.

DEMCHENKO DISCUSSES U.S. AIMS IN LEBANON

LD060806 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- While deliberately dragging the talks with Lebanon on the withdrawal of its troops from that country, Tel Aviv is actively consolidating its positions in the occupied areas, Pavel Demchenko writes in PRAVDA.

"More over, it has started actual partitioning of Lebanon, using for this purpose Lebanese Army. More than two thousand square kilometers of Lebanese territory, including the city of Saida, have been placed under his control.

The point at issue, however, the news analyst points out, is not merely the Tel Aviv leadership's aspiration to consolidate in Lebanon. They continue to threaten Syria. "The danger of this threat has grown because not only Tel Aviv but also Washington are taking part in the anti-Syrian campaign." It is no secret, he points out, that the United States since long used double standards with regard to Israel and Arab countries. The former is allowed to have any weapons, and their deliveries encounter no obstacles. At the same time the question of defence needs of countries which oppose Israel, victims of its aggression, sets up an inconceivable clamour.

Tel Aviv and Washington need the propaganda campaign around Syria's anti-aircraft missiles, the writer points out, largely because it helps them justify their military presence in Lebanon, while the United States is also trying to consolidate its positions on Lebanese soil. Washington is planning to increase substantially the numerical strength of its military personnel on Lebanon by involving NATO allies."

Most Arab newspapers regard precisely in this light the U.S. President's proposal "to guarantee the security of Israel's northern borders," the review points out. Naturally, no one threatens these borders in the present situation. The meaning of the "guarantees" is keeping under any pretext for as long as possible the American Marines on Lebanon soil. The Pentagon's aims correspond in full with its Middle East and global strategy. "As long as such American-Israeli designs are being implemented, tension in the Middle East will not abate, and the situation in that region will remain explosive. It is urgently important that such developments be cured.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD041322 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria will develop mutually beneficial economic ties on an equal footing in iron and steel and non-ferrous metallurgy, metallworking, oils, gas, mining and building materials industries, power production, water management, agriculture and many other areas. This is said in the protocol of the eighth meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Algerian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, held here today. The Soviet delegation at these talks was led by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Algerian delegation by Kasdi Merbah, minister of heavy industries. During the meeting the two sides discussed the progress and prospects of bilateral economic cooperation and outlined ways of further developing it.

The Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria will cooperate in building many new projects. Specifically they are planning to discuss shortly opportunities for joining efforts in building in Algeria three rolling mills, cement plants, working a number of mineral deposits, and building railways and pipelines. The Soviet Union is to give the friendly republic assistance with establishing a large network of vocational training centres. Moreover, as Semen Skachkov said at the commission meeting, the USSR is ready to give Algeria assistance in building the second section of the railway line in the area of the high plateaus.

In their statements at the protocol-signing ceremony the leaders of the two delegations expressed confidence that the further development of all-round economic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria would be an important contribution to strengthening all inter-state relations between the two countries.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON MACHEL'S USSR VISIT

Joint Communique Published

PM052229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Mozambican Joint Communique"]

[Text] Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was in the Soviet Union from 28 February through 5 March 1983 on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

President Samora Moises Machel laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

While in Moscow S. Machel had a talk with Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He also had meetings and talks with N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

The meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of comradely friendship and full mutual understanding; There were discussions of questions of Soviet-Mozambican relations and topical international problems of mutual interest.

Taking part in the meetings and talks were:

On the Soviet side -- S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.M. Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR KGB; G.K. Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International department; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; P.Ya. Koshelev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Yu.F. Sepelev, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On the Mozambican side -- J.A. Chissano, member of the Frelimo party Central Committee Politburo, Frelimo party Central Committee secretary and foreign minister; S.M. Mabote, member of the Frelimo party Central Committee Politburo, deputy minister of national defense and chief of General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces; M. Da Garca Machungo, member of the Frelimo party Central Committee Politburo and minister of planning; S. Vieira, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, chief of the Frelimo party Central Committee Defense and Security department and minister of agriculture; Major-General P.G. Odalla, chief of the Logistics Department of the Ministry of National Defense; A.M. Osman, secretary of state for Coaland Hydrocarbons; J. Dos Santos Ferreira, secretary of state for cotton; and H. Z. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR.

In the course of the meetings and talks the participants unanimously noted that relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique are developing and strengthening on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty of 31 March 1977 in the interests of the two countries, and in the name of the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security in the face of the growing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism and reaction, colonialism and neocolonialism, and racist apartheid and zionism.

The sides stressed the important contribution that the fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party makes to the development of Soviet-Mozambican relations.

This corresponds fully to the two parties' role in the lives of their peoples and states. The two sides are satisfied with the state of interparty ties and will make efforts to further develop and strengthen them.

In the course of the exchange of views on cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party it was reaffirmed that the development of fraternal relations between the two parties -- relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- is of great importance for the entire complex of Soviet-Mozambican relations and for the world revolutionary movement.

The participants in the meetings and talks expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of bilateral economic and trade relations on the basis of the long-term economic and trade cooperation program for the period 1981-1990. The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique consider it their task to broaden and deepen Soviet-Mozambican cooperation in all fields. A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique for 1983-1984 was signed during the visit.

In the international arena the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique intend to continue to operate hand in hand and to wage a resolute struggle against the intrigues of the enemies of peace and the peoples' freedom. The sides expressed mutual consultations on topical international problems and other questions affecting the two countries' interests.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique informed the Soviet leaders about the efforts being made by the Mozambican peoples and the successes they have achieved in strengthening the country's political independence [nezavisimost] economic self-sufficiency [samostoyatelnost] and building a socialist society in Mozambique; about the preparations for the fourth Frelimo party congress and also about its significance for the Mozambican people.

The Mozambican side also described the problems resulting from the intensification of subversive actions by armed gangs formed, equipped, trained and financed by the racist South African regime.

The Mozambican side expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for supporting the People's Republic of Mozambique in resolving both socioeconomic problems and tasks relating to the defense of the Mozambican rebolution's gains.

The Soviet leaders welcomed the efforts of the Mozambican people and the Frelimo party in economic, social and cultural building and their firm determination to defend the revolution's gains. They also noted the progress achived by the Mozambican people in socialist building and wished the fourth Frelimo party congress success in its work. The Soviet Union stated that it will continue to render firm support to the People's Republic of Mozambique in building a socialist society and strengthening national independence.

The Mozambican leaders were informed of the Soviet people's selfless labor to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They spoke highly of the Soviet Union's achievements in the cause of communist building, stressing the international significance of these achievements.

When analyzing the international situation the two sides noted the coincidence of their views on the questions discussed. They concluded that the responsibility for the exacerbation of international tension and the threat to universal peace is borne by imperialism, which is pursuing a policy of aggression and confrontation in all parts of the world, including southern Africa.

The participants in the meetings and talks stressed the danger emanating from imperialist circles, which have unleashed an unrestrained arms race and are intensifying preparations for a nuclear war, pursuing a policy of force and threats, pressure and economic blackmail and interference in sovereign states' internal affairs and attempting to counter the peoples' national liberation struggle. They expressed the conviction that the prevention of nuclear war and the preservation of peace will largely depend on the cohesion and purposefulness of action of all peoples and states.

The sides welcomed the constantly growing role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence, peace and the socio-economic development of the peoples. They expressed their confidence that the upcoming Delhi summit meeting of nonaligned countries will make a weighty contribution to the solution of the problems concerning mankind.

President B. Machel voiced the People's Republic of Mozambique's full support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, including its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also the proposals contained in Yu.V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The Mozambican side rated highly the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted in Prague on 5 April. It considers that the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the North Atlantic Treaty states would constitute a substantial contribution to improving the international situation.

The sides noted the great importance for all the countries of the world of the Warsaw Pact states' reaffirmation that they have no intention of expanding the sphere of action of their alliance, and of their appeal to the NATO countries to also renounce the expansion of their bloc's zone of action.

The participants in the meetings and talks noted that the persisting tension in southern Africa is the direct consequence of the aggressive policy of the racist South African regime, which enjoys imperialism's political, diplomatic and military support.

They stressed that the Western powers' military cooperation with Pretoria, particularly in the field of nuclear arms, enables the racist Pretoria regime to persist with its policy of oppression, apartheid and occupation both in South Africa and in Namibia and to continue its policy of aggression against this region's countries.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique condemned the actions of South Africa, which enjoys imperialism's support and is engaged in sabotage and economic pressure and is recruiting, financing and equipping armed bandits and mercenaries who are infiltrating the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The two sides consider that Pretoria's criminal actions pose a threat to peace and international security. The sides demand the immediate cessation of the aggressive and subversive actions being carried out by South Africa against the independent states of southern Africa.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria regime, and reaffirmed their full support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people. They advocate the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the fulfillment of UN decisions on this question, including Security Council Resolution 435. They resolutely reject the attempts to link the problem of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, considering that the resolution of this question is the sovereign right of the Angolan state.

The sides condemned the continuing occupation of Angolan territory by South African troops, and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique again voiced their firm support for the struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa for the total elimination of the detested apartheid system.

The Soviet Union voiced its support for the frontline states in their selfless struggle for the complete liberation of southern Africa.

The sides noted the intensification of imperialism's intrigues aimed at splitting the OAU. They noted the OAU's important role in the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and in the cause of maintaining peace and security and strengthening the sovereignty and national independence of African states. Confidence was expressed that the African states will find within themselves the strength to deal the requisite rebuff to imperialist intrigues and will be able to preserve and strenghten their unity.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique noted the danger for all peace-loving countries of the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. They reaffirmed their support for the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a peace zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases where there would be no threat to the littoral countries' security, independence and sovereignty.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of the need to fulfill the UN General Assembly decision on convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean no later than the first half of 1984.

The sides resolutely condemned Israel's continuing aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and also its military provocations against the Syrian Arab Republic; advocated the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon; a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East, an inalienable component of which must be the implementation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. A constructive path toward this is opened up by the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union for the convening of an international conference on the Near East in which the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- must participate on an equal basis with the other parties.

The two sides voiced their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and demanded an end to foreign interference, including military interference, by imperialist and reactionary forces in this sovereign state's internal affairs.

The side's reaffirmed their common position on the question of the situation around Kampuchea and stated that the PRK Government alone has the right to represent its country at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

The two countries' leaders again reiterated their full solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly the people of El Salvador, who are struggling for their political, economic and social liberation; and also with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada in their efforts to defend an strengthen their independence and revolutionary gains.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique support the United Nations' efforts aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe, curtailing the arms race and safeguarding international security. They express their aspiration to promote the growth of the United Nations' effectiveness in strengthening peace and international security and solving urgent world problems on the basis of strict observance of the provisions of the UN Charter.

The sides expressed their support for the developing countries' demand for the establishment of a new international economic order, the safeguarding of their sovereignty over their own natural resources.

The sides also supported the demand for the elimination of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and the removal of any artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade.

The two sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Mozambican talks, which have constituted a new step in strengthening and further developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Tikhonov Dinner Speech

PM041617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by N.A. Tikhonov at 2 March Kremlin dinner for Mozambique President Machel under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] We are sincerely happy to welcome to Moscow on behalf of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov our friend and comrade, Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, N.A. Tikhonov said.

It is a little over 2 years since your last friendly visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade Machel. This is a short time, of course, but it has been filled with significant events in our countries' lives. The CPSU held its 26th congress. Important decisions were adopted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum last November and now the Soviet people are working selflessly and efficiently on their fulfillment. The celebration in Moscow of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation made a truly worldwide impact.

The Frelimo party has made considerable achievements in strengthening Mozambique's independence and building the foundations of a socialist society.

Our interstate relations have developed further in full accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

I want to note in particular the fruitfully broadening ties between our parties. They have a sound basis -- the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party.

Collaboration between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in the international arena is becoming ever closer. This is natural: After all, we have common goals in the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples and against the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat.

Today's meeting between Comrade Machel and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and also the conversations with other Soviet leaders, confirm that we hold the same views on fundamental international questions. The Soviet Union and Mozambique are fully determined to continue upholding the peoples' right to peace, freedom and national independence.

The current development of the international situation is alarming all those who are sincerely, not in words but in deeds, dedicated to peace; who are striving to block the policy of aggression and the senseless and wasteful arms race, and banish the black clouds of the war menace.

The identity of those who are creating this menace is well known. The United States, overtly aspiring to world hegemony, is steering a course toward stepping up the arms race and kindling international crises and conflicts everywhere. What determines Washington's current modus operandi in international affairs is the desire for confrontation and a nuclear arms race, not concern for a healthy political climate in the world arena; imperial ambitions, not mutually advantageous cooperation among states.

But the peoples reject this policy. They resolutely advocate peace and security in the world and oppose the politicians who have come to think that they are all-powerful and can do what they like, that the will of the peoples is nothing, just an empty sound.

We counter imperialism, adventurist policy with the foreign policy course of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in recent months. In present conditions our paramount aim is to prevent the foundation of detente from being destroyed, international cooperation from being undermined and mankind from sliding into nuclear catastrophe.

True to the Leninist principles of friendship and cooperation with all peace-loving countries, the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the imperialist policy of aggression, military provocations, economic blackmail and intimidation wherever they occur. Africa, including the south, is no exception.

The situation in southern Africa, which the imperialists and racists have turned into one of the world's hotspots, is causing grave concern. The racist Pretoria regime, supported by the United States, is attempting to organize an offensive against the independent countries of Africa and to suppress the national liberation movements. People's Mozambique is also a target of subversive, aggressive actions. You see, the imperialists and racists do not like the fact that this freedom-loving country is pursuing an independent policy, has chosen the socialist path of development and is supporting the patriots of Namibia and southern Africa.

As is customary, the racists and their patrons are trying to cover and justify their aggressive actions by circulating fabrications about "the Soviet Union's expansionism." But provocative tales of this kind are given little credence these days, except perhaps by those who are prevented from taking a sober view of the real state of affairs by mercenary interests.

The tense situation in southern Africa is directly due to the policy of the South African racist regime and its imperialist patrons. It is these forces which are perpetrating the "international terrorism" of which they brazenly and unsuccessfully accuse the national liberation movement.

The Soviet Union believes that there exists in southern Africa a sensible and realistic alternative to the bloodshed, tension and confrontation, namely: the cessation of all aggressive and subversive acts by Pretoria against its neighbors, the immediate granting of genuine independence to the people of Namibia in accordance with UN decisions and constructive efforts by all states which want to see peace and stability in southern Africa.

In our age, man's conscience cannot tolerate such a shameful phenomenon on African soil as racism and the apartheid system in South Africa. All attempts to perpetuate colonial supremacy in Namibia on whatever pretext must be stopped. It is necessary, finally, to fulfill the UN decision on granting independence to Namibia.

The Soviet Union considers it its international duty to support the just struggle of the African peoples against racism and the remnants of colonialism, of those African states, including Mozambique, which are subject to aggression on the part of the South African racists.

In conclusion, I want to wish the courageous Mozambique people, the Frelimo party and the Government of Mozambique success on the chosen path of building a new society and in strengthening their country's independence.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the health of Comrade Samora Machel and all the Mozambique friends, and to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, between the CPSU and the Frelimo party.

U.S. 'PUSHING' RSA TO 'FURTHER MILITARIZATION'

LD070015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar (TASS) -- Having declared the Republic of South Africa [RSA] to be a "friendly country" by extending political and military backing to it and encouraging its nuclear ambitions, the White House is consciously pushing the racist regime toward further militarization of the country, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

Over the past 5 years the RSA's military budget has been increasing annually by 25 percent. Although, according to statistics from the London Institute of Strategic Studies, Pretoria's regular army is not numerically very large -- about 100,000 servicemen -- to this should be added 400,000 reservists who are permanently ready for mobilization. This army has at its disposal, the Paris magazine MOIS EN AFRIQUE reports, over 600 aircraft and helicopters, 530 tanks, 1,500 armored personnel carriers, 250 armored reconnaissance cars, and 400 artillery pieces.

Recalling that work is under way in the RSA to create new forms of chemical weapons and that Pretoria, jointly with Israel, is stepping up efforts to create its own nuclear weapons, and is also building a nuclear submarine at Simonstown, the paper goes on:

At present the RSA is nurturing plans for a new large-scale incursion into Angola. According to the South African RAND DAILY MAIL, the aim of the planned aggression is to extend seized Angolan territory as far as the Province of Huila. This, it is thought in Pretoria and Washington, will permit the counterrevolutionary UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] grouping, which is maintained by the United States and the RSA special services, to proclaim some pseudo-independent state in the "buffer zone."

One cannot fail to see, the paper stresses, that the racist RSA regime, within the framework of its "constructive rapprochement" with the United States, has extended the bounds of its armed sallies and increased the number of countries against which it carries out provocations. This year the South African militarists have already carried out two raids on Lesotho. Armed attacks on Zimbabwe and Botswana have become markedly more frequent. Threats are now being sounded against Swaziland. Thus, with the aid of its racist accomplice, U.S. imperialist circles are striving to weaken the progressive regimes in these countries and force them to submit to the neocolonialist diktat.

CIA SEEN BEHIND FAILED GHANAIAN COUP ATTEMPT

LD050018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Details have become known of the unsuccessful coup attempt in Ghana. The ASSOCIATED PRESS admits in its report from Accra that the U.S. special services were implicated in the plans to overthrow the Ghanaian Government. Referring to Radio Accra, the agency reports that some of the conspirators were equipped in advance with U.S. passports. They fled a car belonging to a Western diplomatic mission. AP specifies that this was the U.S. Embassy.

Washington has long been trying to destabilize the situation in Ghana and restore the pro-Western regime overthrown in December 1981. According to information in the Ghanaian press, the CIA organized uninterrupted aid to counterrevolutionary groups and recruited mercenaries and sent them to the Ghanaian borders. At the same time, reactionary elements who were preparing to overthrown the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, headed by Rawlings, were infiltrated into the state apparatus and the security organs. But, as you already know, this latest attempted coup, the third in recent months, was foiled by the Ghanaian authorities.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETS ANDROPOV FROM PLANE 5 MAR

LD051608 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- Fidel Castro has addressed a telegramme to Yuriy Andropov from board plane.

The telegramme says: "Flying over our beloved Moscow, our delegation avail ourselves of the opportunity to convey the most fraternal greetings to you personally, the party and the Soviet people."

CASTRO, OTHER LEADERS STOP OVER IN TASHKENT

GF061424 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] A Cuban delegation, headed by the Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has stopped over in Tashkent on its way to New Delhi for the seventh conference of the states and governments of the nonaligned countries. The delegation has visited [word indistinct] of the state of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the House of Friendship of the USSR Peoples Imeni Lenina and the Tashkent metro. The Cuban guests have also visited the Kilkhoz Imeni Lenina in (Arjanitcheskiy) Rayon and viewed [words indistinct].

The Cuban delegation as well as the Grenadian delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, prime minister, minister of defense, minister of interior, minister of health and leader of the New Jewel Movement, and the Suriname delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bonterse, head of [words indistinct] of Suriname and chairman of the National Military Council, left Tashkent today.

The delegations were seen off at Tashkent airport by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Uzbekistan's Communist Party Central Committee; and by Comrades Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Grekov, [name indistinct], Musavkhanov, Usmankhodzhayev, Khudayberdyyev, Makhmudova, [name indistinct] and Umarov, members and candidate members of Uzbekistan's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 1 MAR

PM062333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Flores de la Pena, Mexican ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 1 March.

REAGAN MAY SEND MORE 'ADVISERS' TO EL SALVADOR

LD051046 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 5 TASS -- President Reagan is seriously considering the possibility of doubling or even trebling the number of American military "advisers" in El Salvador, says the NBC television company, quoting high-ranking government sources. It says that the President has come to the conclusion that the present Salvadoran regime will collapse and the country will be left in the hands of the left forces with the national liberation front at the head unless the USA gives the junta greater aid and sharply increases the number of U.S. "advisers" there. President Reagan, the NBC reports says, is prepared to take any steps to prevent such developments.

Mass media and members of the public now often draw comparisons between the present policy of Washington in Central America and the preparation of the United States for aggression in Indochina in the sixties. They recall that U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war began with the sending of "advisers" and ended with a large-scale military intervention which cost hundreds of thousands of American and Vietnamese lives.

Moscow TV Report

LD062301 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Reagan administration is maintaining a course toward further expansion of U.S. interference in the affairs of El Salvador. Correspondent A. Druzminin reports:

LIFE magazine published a photo-report from El Salvador, under the heading "mentors in war." [video recording shows magazine photographs] Here are the American advisers, or rather, in fact, the leaders of the military activities which the Salvadorean dictatorship is waging against the country's patriotic forces. The elite of the special forces, the so-called Green Berets, selected warriors with first-class experience from the time of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, are now training the soldiers of the Salvadorean junta in the methods of reprisal operations, in the ways of terrorizing the peaceful population. The pupils are trying hard to be worthy of their mentors. Unbridled violence, repressions, thousands killed and tens of thousands behind prison walls -- such are the consequences from the rule of the antipopular regime in El Salvador, which is retained in power only through the sponsorship of the United States.

It is being claimed by official circles in Washington that in El Salvador there are only just over 50 American military advisers. However, who knows, apart from the Pentagon and the CIA, just how many there are in true fact? But for Washington no number of advisers, however large, would be enough. The Reagan administration is trying to push through Congress a program for expanding military support to the junta in El Salvador. It is being proposed that the number of so-called American advisers in the country should be increased. Until recently the Pentagon tried to give the impression that these advisers were only instructing the Salvadorean military; now there is open talk of direct participation by U.S. military personnel in the fighting.

There is also an intensification in the supply of American weapons to the regime in El Salvador. The Reagan administration is asking for increased supplies of armaments for the junta to the sum of $60 million per year. All these maneuvers, which cannot be viewed as anything other than preparations for direct U.S. aggression in El Salvador, are accompanied by a campaign of propagandist hullaballoo aimed at justifying Washington's actions by reference to allegations that the country's patriotic forces are supposedly receiving some kind of military aid from socialist countries. The slanderous nature of such fabrications is becoming increasingly evident. Many prominent politicians and congressmen are now voicing their disagreement with U.S. policies of increased interference in Salvadorean affairs. Is El Salvador to become another Vietnam? This question is often being asked in the American press.

PROJECTED ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR VIEWED

LD041359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES news service reports that the Reagan administration is planning to bring forward the presidential elections in El Salvador. Our commentator Viktor Anikin is at the microphone:

The anti-people's regime in El Salvador has already arranged the presidential elections for March next year. However, this date clearly does not suit the White House, and for several different reasons. Chief among them are the increasing military successes of the Salvadoran patriots in the struggle to overthrow the rotten regime and growing opposition in Congress to the administration's plans to considerably increase military aid to their puppets in El Salvador. It recently became known that the White House has requested another $60 million to strengthen the Salvadoran military machine. This is in addition to the $26 million already requested. In order to steamroller the additional allocations through Congress the U.S. Administration is planning to give the regime in El Salvador a more respectable image by means of early elections. They are planning to bring the elections forward from March next year to October this year. As a result of the elections the United States is hoping to create a semblance of national reconciliation in El Salvador. This would enable it to reinforce the military props of the dictatorial regime without hindrance.

In order to get agreement from the present regime of President Magana to bringing forward election day, former Senator Richard Stone, an emissary of the White House visited San Salvador a few days ago. He was recently appointed to the post of special ambassador for public diplomacy affairs with Latin America. In El Salvador Stone managed to extract agreement from the rulers on bringing forward the latest election farce. It should be mentioned that his visit, as well as Washington's trick over the rescheduling of the elections, was kept secret from the U.S. public. However, to the great chagrin of the White House, everything came into the open thanks to the endeavors of journalists.

The Reagan administration is now afraid that its new attempts to dictate to Congress are threatened with failure. Neither have the assurances given by the White House in January, to the effect that considerable progress in the sphere of human rights has been made in El Salvador, achieved their ojectives. Speaking on television, Michael Barnes, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, stated that few people in the United States support plans to increase military assistance to the regime of El Salvador. There is a visible crisis of confidence among Americans in the White House's interpretation of events in El Salvador.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS U.S. SUPPORT FOR GUATEMALA

LD051334 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The execution of another six opponents of the regime in Guatemala just as Pope John Paul arrived in Central America has turned the spotlight once again on that unhappy country. Here is what our observer Mikhail Glebov writes about the actions of the Guatemalan regime:

General Mott once promised that every Guatemalan would have his own house and his own plot of land. Many people already have that plot -- in a graveyard. In less than the 12 months of his rule General Montt has managed to put to death no fewer than 9,000 people. News agency dispatches indicate that this sad list continues to grow daily. There is a state of siege throughout the country. All civil liberties have been abolished, and military tribunals have been set up to expedite the procedure of sentencing people to death. To imtimidate opponents of the regime General Montt's soldiers resort to wholesale reprisals, massacring whole villages and burning them to the ground with napalm. Guatemalan physicians say that the soldiers are even using bullets filled with bacteriological substances.

Little wonder that, in the words of the French paper NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, in Guatemala things are worse than possibly even in El Salvador. It may be that this comparison occurred to Jimmy Carter when he was President.

For in his day Washington continued to help the El Salvador regime but suspended military supplies to Guatemala because of the flagrant human rights violations there. In reality aid to Guatemala never was suspended. THE NEW YORK TIMES has printed the reports about the documents found in the wreckage of a Guatemalan military helicopter. The documents concern supplies by the United States (?Comex) firm to the Guatemalan Army via the Homestead Air Force Base in Florida.

And now President Reagan has decided to dispense with all fig leaves. During his visit to Latin America at the end of last year he announced the resumption of military supplies to the Guatemalan regime. It has already been decided to supply it with big consignments of spare parts for army helicopters and with other military equipment. During that tour even some officials in Reagan's administration objected to his plans to meet General Montt, whom they described as the leader of one of the most undemocratic regimes in the Western Hemisphere. But Reagan insisted on an ostentatious meeting and proclaimed Montt to be a man deeply committed to democracy.

Now this alone shows the true worth of the American President's talk about human rights and of the much publicized American campaign in support of stronger democracy and public diplomacy. The real intention is clearly to strengthen regimes desirable to Washington. Moreover, by the most brutal means possible.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONTROL IN SOVIET SOCIETY EXAMINED

WA011915 Moscow WORLD MARXIST REVIEW in English Vol 26 No 1 Jan 83 pp 9-18

["The Democratic Substance of Party Control" by Arvid Pelshe, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee; capitalized elements published in italics]

[Text] There is evidently no need to start from the rudiments of social science so as to look into substance of democracy, its class character and its genuine and spurious values. The question is a fairly clear one. It has been resolved, both in theory and practice, in the building of the new social system. And if ideological debates and passions continue to run high over this problem, the only conclusion to be drawn is that democracy continues to be not only the banner of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and all the working people for their social emancipation and national liberation, but also a pretext for diverse speculations on the part of the advocates of the old system, who would like to perpetuate the evils of injustice, inequality and oppression, the power of the exploiters, the power of capital.

It is more important, we feel, to concentrate attention on the meaningful aspects of democratic institutions, the observance of the principles and norms on which democracy rests. With that end in view, we shall try to share the experience gained by the CPSU in organising and exercising broad democratic control, the key feature of the democratic structure of the socialist society and indispensable condition under which democracy is most fully expressed and developed.

1

The Soviet Union has the honour of being the first in history to translate into life the ideas of socialist democracy and to fill the high concept of democracy with genuine content. Democracy became reality in the Soviet Union and then in the other socialist countries. The CPSU, being at the origins of this process, anticipated it. It itself emerged, grew strong and developed as a profoundly democratic organisation in which all affairs "are conducted, either directly, or through representatives, by all members of the party, all of whom without exception have equal rights," as Lenin, its founder and leader, said. (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin: Collected Works, Vol 11, p 434)

What was the purpose for which our party was set up? Whose interests did it express and continues to express? What is now the source of its strength and invincibility? A closer look here will help to understand the truly democratic structure of the CPSU, and to dispel the diverse artificial charges, the mean insinuations about its allegedly "bureaucratic" and just short of "militarised" hierarchic internal organisation, and so on.

Our revolutionary proletarian party was based on the sound foundation of the Marxist-Leninist theory and of ideological and organisational unity. It was formed from the representatives of the proletariat itself, from among its most conscious fighters. The monolithic nature of its ranks, the blend of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action did not, of course, arise of themselves. They were forged in hard and frequently highly dramatic struggle.

Party members of the old generation still remember the clannishness and amateurishness, the sectarianism and the isolationism of the individual groups, the Menshevik anarchism and Bund's federalism. There were vacillations and splits. It took Lenin's genius and the efforts of his associates to find and introduce into life, on the principles of democratic centralism, an optimal blend of broad democracy, independence and initiative of local organisations, with their subordination to the party centres, of the minority to the majority, with the decisions of higher bodies binding on the lower ones, etc.

The adoption of democratic centralism as the fundamental principle of the party's structure and activity raised both democracy and centralism to a qualitatively new stage. Their dialectical unity invariably yields remarkable results. Democratic centralism ensures the party's high capacity for action, multiplies its forces and potentialities and maintains the necessary atmosphere of organisation, discipline and order. "The development of inner party democracy," Leonid Brezhnev emphasised, "simultaneously presupposes the utmost strengthening of discipline within the party. Both these aspects are indsssolubly connected. Complete democracy, freedom of opinion in discussing any questions, and iron discipline once a decision has been taken by the will of the majority -- such is the indisputable law of the party." (Footnote 2) (L.I. Brezhnev: "Following Lenin's Course", Vol 1, Moscow, 1970, p 347, in Russian)

Nor is that an order imposed by someone, as our ideological foes have been trying to suggest by means of distorting mirrors, but the law-governed result of the party's own development, of its own efforts, of a profound understanding of the fact that the communist party cannot be equal to its historical mission without observance of a single set of programmatic and statutory requirements, without a communist discipline that is the same and scrupulously binding for all the Communists.

The falsifiers of history in vain seek to prove that the banning of factions and groupings within the CPSU simultaneously means a narrowing down of democracy and criticism, as authors of yearbooks on international communist affairs claim. The absurdity of such assertions is obvious. With us, criticism is not only a Communist's right, but also his duty, a duty directly imposed on him by the Rules. Criticism and self-criticism are the most important democratic norm of party, state and social life. Its observance is guaranteed both by the CPSU Rules and the Constitution of the USSR.

Nothing is more ridiculous than to present the life of the Leninist party as being programmed "from above", and the Communists as people mechanically voting for various allegedly imposed decisions. For us, the problem of majority andminority has not lost its classical meaning, although the revisionists seek to assert the opposite. Vibrant discussion of meaningful problems in life proceeds in an atmosphere of open exposition of different opinions and views, in debates and discussions, but these culminate in a democratic procedure, in a vote with these mandatory questions: "Who Is 'For'? Who is 'Against'? Who has 'Abstained'?" Of course, the decisionadopted is that for which a majority has voted.

Collectively taken decisions, expressing the collective will, the concentrated experience of the Communists and the working masses becomes a law and are strictly binding on everyone, including those who find themselves in the minority. We frequently have cases in which decisions on matters relating to the main lines of party, state and economic work are adopted by an absolute majority or even unanimously. It is this unanimity that seems to infuriate our foes. They would very much like to see disputes and squabbles rage within the CPSU, producing rifts in the monolithic unity of our party ranks. But they will never see this happen, because our Communists have no differences of opinion on the basic, fundamental questions of revolutionary theory and constructive practice. Time itself and the successful solution of fundamental problems of socialist construction bear out the correctness of the choice of way and its complete conformity with the objective laws of social development.

Democracy in the formulation and implementation of party decisions is backed up by control of execution, which blends with the organisation of the matter in hand. That is, of course, only one aspect of control, but it is an exceptionally important one, for it helps systematically and purposefully to ensure "A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WORD AND DEED that lends itself to verification," so enhancing the party's capacity to act. (Footnote 3) (V.I. Lenin: Collected Works, Vol. 24, p 574)

The level of inner party democracy is determined by the concrete conditions. At the initial stages, our party, being a relatively small one and having to operate deep in the underground, could not afford any broad democracy and did not work out any special forms of control. But even then, the utmost possible was done to have the principles of electivity and accountability of the leading organs observed, and publicity, criticism and self-criticism developed. When the party became the ruling party, and its ranks increased, and when the problems of creative construction came to the fore, with a manifest tendency towards these problems becoming ever more complex and an extension of the scale of party activity, the question arose of control, its concrete forms and methods that would make it possible to combine, in the spirit of the party's democratic traditions, trust and exactingness and firm and conscious discipline.

Lenin gave an elaboration of various aspects of theory and practice in revolutionary transformations and the principles of party and state construction, and drew the conclusion that socialism was impossible without massive, comprehensive, systematic, public and effective control, and that control would be an objective necessity until the higher phase of communism arrived. (Footnote 4) (Ibid., Vol. 25, pp 470, 473-474) One of the first decrees of the Soviet power was the "Statute on Workers' Control". Soon worker and peasant inspectorates (WPI) were set up everywhere, at the centre and in the localities. They worked in close contact with the Central Control Commission of the Party (CCC) and with the corresponding commissions of the local party organisations which were set up somewhat later, in the early 1920s. The unification of these control organs -- party, and socio-state control -- increased their weight and authority. Working together, perseveringly and purposefully, and relying on broad masses of working people, Communists and non-party people, the CCC -- WPI organs made a fitting contribution to the laying of the foundations of socialism in our country.

With the passage of time, the structural forms and methods of control underwent various changes in view of the concrete historical conditions, but what remained immutable were the principles of control, which had been scientifically grounded by Lenin and which were enriched in the process of the party's theoretical and practical activity, and their ideological, political and moral continuity as the real organs of the "party and proletarian conscience," and their organic connection with the solution of the ever more complicated and responsible tasks arising in economic and cultural construction. (Footnote 5) (Ibid., Vol. 42, p 221)

In the Soviet society, there is now a coherent system of socialist control based on solid principles which involve massiveness, universality, system, publicity, objectivity, effectiveness, trust, exactingness and a sensitive and attentive attitude to people, principles which have been tested over decades of practice. It includes party control exercised by the whole party, its organisations and their elective governing bodies, and also by the Communists themselves in accordance with the requirements of the Programme and Rules of the CPSU; state control exercised by genuinely representative organs of state power -- the Soviets of People's Deputies -- and also by the organs of administration, and by departmental and inter-departmental control organs; organised people's control; control by trade union, Young Communist League, cooperative and other mass social and voluntary organisations of working people; control by Soviet citizens who in accordance with the USSR Constitution, have the right to take part in the administration of state and social affairs, in people's control, in the work of state organs, in the discussion and adoption of laws and decisions of state-wide and local importance. Enjoying the freedom of speech, of the press, and of

assembly, guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, Soviet citizens have the right to address to state organs and social organisations proposals for improving their activity, to criticise shortcomings, and to file complaints in court against the actions of persons in office, and state and public agencies.

We find, therefore, that the social basis of control under socialism is provided by the working people themselves, for to them belongs both the state power and the whole of the social property. They alone have the right to take part in the administration of state and social affairs, they alone have the right to dispose of the social, material and spiritual wealth.

Massive and comprehensive control has become an inalienable component part of Soviet political democracy. Almost 10 million men and women are involved in the organs of people's control, and of them two-thirds are workers and collective farmers. The party orients every type of control towards enhancing its effectiveness, and urges the people's controllers to act more vigorously and purposefully. It was said at the 26th Congress of the CPSU: "The trade unions and collectives should tighten their control of decision-making concerning all questions of work and life of people and take a larger part in planning and managing production, selecting and placing personnel, and effectively utilising the funds at the disposal of enterprises and organisations." (Footnote 6) (L.I. Brezhnev: "Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in Home and Foreign Policy", Moscow, 1981, pp 118-119)

A visual demonstration of the diversity of the instruments by means of which the Soviet working people exert an influence and can, in accordance with the requirements of the day, exert a more active influence on social processes, economic development, and the education of people, was provided by the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR. Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Congress gave a profound analysis of the key problems in the activity of the Soviet trade unions at the present stage, the substance of the party leadership of the trade union movement, and the importance of concerted and clear-cut action by the party, state, economic and trade union bodies.

It was said at the Congress that even under mature socialism, the task of the trade unions' defence of the interests and rights of the working people has not become less meaningful. One will realise that in our conditions they do not defend the working man against the state or the employer, as they do in the capitalist countries, but against breaches of Soviet law by individuals and agencies. The Soviet trade unions have the duty to take an irreconcilable attitude to any departures from juridical statutes and labour legislation, and to create, through the whole of their activity, an atmosphere that would rule out the very possibility of any breaches of the working man's rights.

Here we come to the very substance of socialist control, of its orientation, purposes and criteria. Under socialism, control consists in safeguarding the social interests, and interests of the people. In every form, it acquires a political character, because it serves, in any measures, directly or indirectly, to promote implementation of the party's line, to consolidate the economic and socio-political foundations to the new society, and its steady development and perfection.

Control is geared to the uncompromising defence and assertion of the correct, democratic functioning of our political and economic system, to the protection and multiplication of socialist property, and to the ensuring of the citizens' socio-political rights, freedoms and duties. Party, people's and other types of socialist control constantly

have in view the various problems in realising the party's economic and social policy, and improving the economic mechanism and style and methods of work in every unit of management and organisation. Consistently exercised control helps harmoniously to blend the social and individual interests of citizens, and to promote their understanding that labour alone is the source of the growth of the social wealth and of the well-being of the people and of every Soviet individual, for the results of labour determine man's status in the socialist society. That is precisely why in the conditions of developed socialism, far from being relaxed, control over the measure of labour and the measure of consumption is intensified. The problem of labour, of its quality, quantity, and remuneration according to productivity, is simultaneously both an economic and a socio-political problem. Closely bound up with it are the notions people have about morality and justice, about the socialist way of life and the shaping of the communist world view. Control helps to encourage industrious and honest men and women, and simultaneously to plug up for good the channels through which unearned incomes can be derived, to cut short parasitism, bribetaking, speculation and encroachments on the property of the whole people.

When analysing the socio-political content of control and its profoundly democratic character under socialism, it is well worth while to point out that it is altogether wrong to connect control only with the negative aspects of life, so that its field of action is narrowed down to the detection and elimination of mistakes and shortcomings. Scientifically organised and balanced control activity helps realistically to appreciate our potentialities and objectively developing processes, to sum up and make utmost use of advanced experience, and boldly to blaze the trail towards all the new and progressive that springs from the collective creativity of the masses.

The importance of control along all the main lines of economic and socio-political life tends to grow to an unprecedented degree in the mature socialist society. The party starts from the assumption that the higher the stage of its development, the more complex is the dialectics of the vital processes and man's spiritual world. But the CPSU, a party of revolutionary optimism, shuns the optimism of self-complacency. It sees the difficulties and complexities of the constructive process and its contradictory trends. Summing up the results of the work done and giving due to the successes and gains achieved, our party, at its 26th Congress, and at the November 1981 and May and November 1982 plenary meetings of the CPSU CC, spoke with Leninist straightforwardness and frankness about the shortcomings, the "bottlenecks" and disproportions in the development of the economy, and the outstanding problems.

The building of socialism is a process that has nothing in common with movement along the smooth and well-paved road. The number of pits and obstacles along this road has turned out to be greater than could have been anticipated a few decades ago. The building of the new society proceeds in a complicated international situation. But the party and the people look confidently to the future. They have at their disposal many reliable means for overcoming the difficulties and contradictions. The communist party's strength and invincibility lie in its sound and extensive ties with the working class and all the working people and in its constant critical self-verification.

Nor has our party betrayed the self-critical approach in assessing the state of control itself. While stating some improvement in control, the 26th Congress of the CPSU recognised that the level of control and verification of performance still fell short of the increased present-day requirements, and mapped out ways of its further improvement and development of its democratic principles. A full-scale programme of concrete measures is contained in the CPSU CC's resolution "On Further Improving Control and Verification of Performance in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU". Together with a number of other party documents, it considers the questions of control and verification of performance in the general context of the consistent and overall assertion of Lenin's style of work.

The party's governing and guiding role determines the special status of party control. Permeating every sphere of inner-party life, it also extends to every aspect of state, economic and social activity. Consequently, party control has a two-fold task to fulfil: First, it operates as a reliable regulator of inner-party relations and stands on guard of the principles and norms of party life and undeviating observance by the Communists of the CPSU Programme and Rules and of party decisions, and second, it promotes the normal functioning of the state and economic mechanism, injecting into economic and socio-political activity the necessary impulses of purposefulness, consistency and workmanship.

While fulfilling both these tasks, party control is not isolated from other types of control and does not hamper the independence and initiative of state and social organisations in the exercise of their functions. On the contrary, it does everything to promote the latter, setting models of truly democratic organisations of verification of performance and vibrant activity.

Of exceptional importance is the role of party control in ensuring discipline, which is the same and is equally binding for all the Communists. As the democracy of inner-party life is deepened, attempts to apply a "dual" legality and efforts to make the observance of the rules of party life dependent on past services and posts, to divide CPSU members into the "elect" on whom discipline is not binding, and those who must submit to it, appear unnatural. Such attempts would be in crying contradiction both with the CPSU Rules and the party's tasks of educating the new man and perfecting the new social relations.

By means of control and, of course, criticism, the criteria of equal party exactingness are asserted, objective and scrupulously principled assessments of negative facts and phenomena are ensured, and their vehicles given the inescapable lessons. Our party resolutely combats the slightest expressions of the haughty and neglectful attitude on anyone's part to the fulfilment of party duties, the claims to special status, benefits and privileges by politically immature persons in office, and the urge to take a high-handed view of the demands made on every party member. Whenever the usual measures of comradely influence do not help in such cases, the persons who refuse to submit to discipline are expelled from the party.

This rule applies among us: the greater the rights allowed to a person, the greater the degree of his responsibility. The person in office is responsible not only for himself, but also for those whom he directs, and on him falls the full measure of the political and moral responsibility for breaches of party and state discipline in the collective. If he does not set an example and does not make due demands on himself and on others, he cannot be a real organiser of the masses.

We find condemnation among us of the practice when some party committees, unwilling, as they think, "to discredit a leader's authority", consider his case bypassing the primary party organisation and sometimes even failing to inform it of their decision, or when they do not display due exactingness and confine themselves to half-measures with respect to a Communist who has made a bad blunder. Our point of departure is that such liberalism, such as "ranking" approach to the consideration of personal dossiers does not help to strengthen discipline and, moreover, harms the correct education of cadres.

Of course, one must also display concern for the authority of the worker concerned, and see to it that in no case should his human dignity be slighted, but is it right under the pretext to prefer darkness to light, to shun public discussion of the "painful spots", in a Communists' behaviour, of his vices and virtues, especially when it is necessary for everyone to join in helping a comrade? The discussion of a breach in a narrow circle, "in camera", does much harm both to the offender and to the organisation in which he works. Here, "fear of the light" is simply harmful. It is akin to refusal to lend a helping hand to someone who is in trouble.

How then is party control organised? What is its internal structure? There is not the slightest exaggeration in saying that control in the CPSU is exercised by the whole party: all its primary organisations, and elective governing bodies. All of this springs from Lenin's idea that every party member is responsible for the party, and the party is responsible for each of its members. He wrote: "The party itself is OBLIGED to see to it that its Rules are observed by the functionaries ... He who cannot demand SUCCESSFULLY of its agents the discharge of their party duties towards those who entrusted them, is unworthy of the name of party member." (Footnote 7) (V.I. Lenin: Collected Works, Vol. 8, p 224)

CPSU Congresses have the decisive influence on the organisation and exercise of party control, as also, incidentally, of every other type of socialist control. The higher party forums, which are held on a broad democratic basis, in an atmosphere of self-critically assessed results of earlier activity and accumulated experience, take decisions on the most important questions of policy, strategy and tactics, and organisational and ideological work.

The guiding activity of all the elective party bodies is closely bound up with control. An example of the genuinely Leninist approach to the matter is set by the CPSU Central Committee, its Political Bureau and Secretariat. In the recent period, there has probably not been a single plenary meeting of the CPSU CC at which various aspects of the state of control and verification of performance were not dealt with in depth.

It is established practice at the Central Committee to hear reports from leaders of various ranks who are personally responsible for definite lines of work. That is also the orientation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and the party and Soviet government organs of the Republics, territories and regions. The Party Control Committee under the CPSU CC and party commissions of the local party organs have invigorated their struggle against breaches of party and state discipline.

In accordance with the CPSU Rules, verification of performance in the regional, territorial and central committees of the communist parties of the Union Republics is exercised by the secretariats of these party committees, thereby ensuring a blend of verification of performance and organisation of the whole of party committees' work in the selection, placement and correct education of cadres and direction of economic and cultural construction.

The practice of reporting along two lines -- of lower-standing party organisations and committees to high-standing ones, and vice versa — which is now broadly established practice, has justified itself. It is also hard to exaggerate the importance of such democratic forms of control as progress and other reports by the heads of ministries and other departments, enterprises and institutions, and rank-and-file Communists in their collectives, at party, worker and collective-farm meetings and electoral meetings. At such meetings, those present are usually involved in a direct, frank and frequently highly critical conversation. It is true that some leading functionaries seek to avoid any discussion of meaningful problems in social life, to blunt the sharp issues and to gloss over the shortcomings and difficulties which exist in real life. Such an approach and an inclination to make a show harm the common cause and the activity of the masses. Critical and exacting statements by rank-and-file working people

and Communists and their control from below give the leaders a keener sense and a deeper understanding of their own responsibilities and help some of them to get rid, in due time, of ills like swagger, conceit, immodesty, callousness and formalism.

Of course, contact is maintained not only at meetings. The working day of many party committee secretaries and of Soviet government and economic executives starts with a study of the state of affairs in their production sectors, construction sites, shops, dining rooms, market places, hospitals, children's institutions, etc. Proposals and remarks received in the form of letters are carefully scrutinised, and decisions taken on the deadlines for putting through the measures needed and ways of informing those who have made these proposals and remarks concerning the results.

We are quite clear about whether mass democratic control is compatible with control on the part of persons in office, leading functionaries. To put it more explicitly: far from being incompatible, the two types of control are inconceivable without each other. Here is what Lenin said on this score: "The masses must have the right to choose responsible leaders for themselves. They must have the right to replace them, the right to know and check each smallest step of their activity. They must have the right to put forward any worker without exception for administrative functions. But this does not at all mean that the process of collective labour can remain without definite leadership, without precisely establishing the responsibility of the person in charge, without the strictest order created by the single will of that person" (Footnote 8) (Ibid., Vol. 27, p 212)

Lenin was a resolute advocate of collegial forms of work, while perseveringly putting through the idea of one-man management, and strict personal responsibility of every one for the business assigned to him. Incidentally, control is also required to prevent collegiality from being distorted, and to prevent collegial institutions from being converted into places of endless fatuous discussion, red-tape mongering and irresponsibility.

Consequently, control from below is supplemented with control from above, on the part of the leaders themselves, who have the duty of constantly studying the people around them, selecting skilled workers, and training those who will take over from them. In democratic conditions, leadership does not amount to an administrative monologue. It is a dialogue, a workmanlike dialogue concerning the truly important problems which arise in the work process.

4

The organisation of control and verification of performance in the primary organisations, which constitute the backbone of the party, needs to be considered specifically. Let us point first of all to the fact that the 24th Congress of the CPSU (1971) completed the process begun by the 18th Congress of the party (1939) of investing these organisations with the right to control management activity. The 26th Congress emphasised the need further to invigorate the activity of primary organisations and drew attention to the need for their fuller and better use of the right of control vested in them.

Our party now has 420,000 primary organisations with 18 million Communists. Without exception, these organisations are empowered to set up standing and ad hoc commissions with control functions. The resolution of the CPSU CC "on the Commissions of Primary Organisations in Exercising Control over the Activity of Management and the Work of the Apparatus" and the Statute of these provide that through these commissions primary party organisations exercise systematic control of the fulfilment of the Communist Party and Soviet government decisions and the plans for economic and social development.

The activity of these commissions is designed to induce fulfilment of the tasks facing the work collectives. They have the duty to notice and support in due time all the novel and progressive elements, to deal with the placement and education of cadres, the improvement of the people's working and living conditions, to see to the scrupulous observance of state, planning and technological discipline, and to enhance everyone's responsibility for the fulfilment of their assignments. Whenever necessary, the party committees and bureaus put up the matters raised by the commissions for discussion by meetings of Communists and also of industrial and office workers and collective farmers.

When considering the nature of the activity of the commissions in the primary organisations, we should like to emphasise these two circumstances. First, their very establishment is nothing but a further natural development of the collegial and democratic principles in the activity of primary organisations, and a concrete form of the ever broader involvement of all the Communists in organisational and educational work. Second, they provide the necessary element which cements the whole system of party control that is based on the principles of collegiality, ranging from the commissions of the party committees of large party organisations and district party committees to the Party Control Committee under the CPSU CC.

Responsible functions connected with verification of conservance by members and candidate members of the CPSU Rules, of party and state discipline and also of party morality, and with the exercise of control over the correct and objective scrutiny of the personal cases of individual Communists are vested in the party commissions of local party organs and the Party Control Committee under the CPSU CC. Party commissions are formed by party committees and carry on the whole of their work under the guidance of these committees for the purpose of enhancing the responsibility of Communists and leading cadres for the unconditional fulfilment of party decisions and for implementing the party's policy.

From top to bottom, party control is the fullest expression of the political approach to the solution of the problems which arise in every sphere of economic and socio-political activity. This approach requires in-depth and objective verifications, a principled stand in assessing any discovered shortcomings, perfection of style and methods of work, precise definition and enhancement of personal responsibility of the Communists and of all other persons in office for the fulfilment of their party, production, official and social duties.

Experience testifies that verifications are most effective when party control activists regard an organisation or institution not just as inspectors, but above all as aides capable of making an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs, of correcting them, of clarifying obscure matters, of providing advice and consultation. No commission, however experienced and knowledgeable its controllers and specialists, is capable of successfully coping on its own with the tasks before it. That is why those who do the verifying involve in their work activists from among the members of the given collective, study the opinion of the largest possible number of Communists, and lend an ear to their remarks and wishes. Now and again, control verification develops into a real sociological study, because of the considerable number of those involved and deeming it necessary to express their views.

Control is, understandably, impossible without a study of the documents of party and state statistics, reports, proposals and critical remarks, letters from the working people, and press reports. But however important official documents may be, they are no substitute for the opinion of people concerning the facts and phenomena being verified, especially when it comes to the behaviour and moral make-up of a functionary.

Lenin wrote: "In appraising persons, in the negative attitude to those who have "attached" themselves to us for selfish motives, to those who have become "puffed-up" commissars and "bureaucrats", the suggestions of the non-party proletarian masses ... are extremely valuable. The working masses have a fine intuition, which enables them to distinguish honest and devoted Communists from those who arouse the disgust of people..." (Footnote 9) (Ibid., Vol. 33, p 40)

The party insists on boldly and openly dealing with the substance and causes of shortcomings and omissions, on calling a spade a spade, and designating by name those who have made mistakes and blunders, without, however, transcending the bounds of respect for human dignity, without allowing any humiliation or unjustified harshness or lack of tact. The greater the tranquility in which the facts and arguments are analysed the greater the conviction of the conclusions drawn from what has occured, the greater are the guarantees that matters will be set right and -- most importantly — that the necessary influence will be exerted on the one who has erred. The shaping of steadfast civic and party qualities in a person, including education in the light of his own mistakes, is one of the main tasks of control, which is democratic in substance and spirit. Each one of us, looking back on the past, considering his own experience in education and self-education, will honestly say that the features which have now become second nature to us, the standard of behaviour, have not been inculcated by any extraordinary measures, but by painstaking and profound ideological and moral influence.

There is also a truly democratic order in the summing up of the results of verification on socially important matters and in the adoption and implementation of measures relating to the given party organisation of measures relating to the given party organisation or work collective. It is not, of course, the decisions or the measures themselves that will "work", but the collective will of the Communists, their desire, their skill and the additional experience which they have gained in the course of the verification.

Consequently, control helps to develop in the Communists a sense of personal and collective responsibility, a spirit of comradeship and mutual assistance, and a readiness to act, and it also helps to assert the comprehension that in the party there are no "little" people, that in it everyone is a WORKER, so that the smallest possible job is just as important as the tiniest part of a sophisticated mechanism. If it is removed, if it stops working, the whole assembly will start to pink or grind to a halt.

The consistently political approach is the vibrant spirit of party control. Thanks to it, the Communists concentrate their main attention on achieving actual results, on extending practical assistance in the solution of the immediate economic and social tasks, on enhancing the responsibility of cadres and on tightening up organisation and discipline.

In conclusion, we should like once again to emphasise that the democratic nature of party control is determined by the profoundly democratic nature of the party's inner life. The constant perfection of its style, the forms and methods of its activity is simultaneously a process of qualitative improvement of control and verification of performance. A close look at this process will show that it is further and fuller unfolding of the democratic and humanistic principles, norms and traditions that are connected with Lenin's name and that have been firmly established in the life and multi-faceted activity of our Communist Party.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

CPSU Leaders Attend Celebration

LD051648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1520 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting of representatives of party, administrative and public organizations of the capital devoted to International Women's Day was held in the USSR Bolshoy Theater today.

Those gathered met with prolonged applause Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Zimyanin. Also in the presidium were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, military chiefs, leading women workers in industry, scientists and cultural figures.

Biryukova Speech

LD051958 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- "The Soviet Women are celebrating their holiday together with progressive women the world over under the badge of struggle against the danger of nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and peace," said Alexandra Biryukove, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR. She was addressing the celebration meeting devoted to the International Women's Day, March 8, which was held in Moscow's Bolshoy Theatre of the USSR.

In the presidium were leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to Soviet women, which was read out at the meeting, points out the services performed by women in building communism. "The happiness of all mothers is in peaceful clear skies and happy smiles of their children. In the present complicated international situation the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to uphold peace and divert the nuclear threat from humankind", says the message of greetings.

Alexandra Biryukova pointed out in her report that the economy is the main area of activities by Soviet women, like of the whole Soviet people. "It is in creative labour that the Soviet woman feels her significance as a personality, her part in the affairs of the whole country."

Biryukova stressed that economic, social, political and cultural conditions had been created in the Soviet Union to ensure for women real opportunities to participate in the development of the economy, science and culture, in the administration of the state and production.

On these days celebration meetings of public devoted to the International Women's Day are held all over the Soviet Union. Calls are made at these meetings for peace in the name of preserving life on earth.

CPSU Central Committee Greetings

LD052032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text of CPSU Central Committee greetings to International Women's Day meeting in Moscow 5 March, read at the meeting by Sokolniki Party Official Raisa Fedorovna Dementyeva -- live]

[Text] To Soviet women

Dear ladies! The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates you on International Women's Day, a day of international solidarity among working women throughout the world. The women of our country have travelled a glorious path of struggle and selfless labor. They were among the legendary legion of revolutionaries who, under the leadership of Lenin, laid the foundations of the Bolshevik Party and brought the working people to the victory of the Great October Revolution.

At all stages of the development of the Soviet state, both during the period of peaceful construction and during the harsh years of the trials of war, women showed themselves to be conscientious and active fighters for the ideals of Communism. The holiday of 8 March has become for us a symbol of deep respect for woman and his position of equality in socialist society. On this day the homeland solemnly honors its loyal daughters, tireless workers and fiery patriots. The land of the soviets is rightly proud of your successes and achievements in various spheres of the economy, science and culture. On the factory shopfloor and in the fields, in schools and medical establishments, in research laboratories and the sphere of services; everywhere we sense your inquisitive minds, the golden touch of the master worker, and kind and response hearts. The services of women in the building of communism, the creation of material and spiritual wealth, the strengthening of the Leninist friendship of peoples and the bringing up and education of children have won nationwide recognition.

The party unswervingly fulfills Lenin's behest to involve women in every possible way in the running of affairs of state. This is one of the most important conditions for the extension and strengthening of socialist democracy. Hundreds of thousands of women are carrying out vast and multifaceted public work and are taking an active part in the work of all organs of state power, from the village soviet to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The CPSU Central Committee is firmly convinced that in the third and pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan women will show brilliant examples of labor prowess, a caring attitude to the property of the people, and a high level of discipline, organization and responsibility. The successful solution of the fresh and great tasks put forward at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum depends to a large degree on the initiative, energy and creative efforts of Soviet women.

The Communist Party shows untiring concern for mothers. A wide-ranging system of social measures is aimed at creating all the necessary conditions for the family, mother and children. The tireless, everyday work of mothers is honorable and noble. The personality of the mother to a large extent determines the ideological, moral and spiritual qualities of the country's future citizens. Bring up your sons and daughters to be honest, conscientious and industrious peopld devoted to the cause of communism. The happiness of all mothers lies in peaceful, clear skies and the radiant smiles of the children.

In the current, complicated international situation the Communist Party and Soviet Government are doing everything to uphold peace and to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat. Impressive is the voice of Soviet women who, together with the women of the socialist countries and the working women of the entire world, work actively for the preservation of peace. May children never learn the horrors of war! May your motherly hearts always feel untroubled over their destiny! Dear women! Cordial thanks to you for your honest and conscientious labour for the good of the homeland. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, your families and children health, prosperity and fresh success in your work, study and creative activity. Glory to Soviet women! Ardent greetings to women in the fraternal countries of socialism! Long live the unity and cohesion of women fighting for peace and social progress! May our great socialist homeland gain in strength and flourish! Long live communism!

The CPSU Central Committee [applause]

Soviet Women Greet Leaders

LD052144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text of greetings from International Women's Day meeting in Moscow on 5 March to CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, read at the meeting by Margarita Aleksandrovna Solovyeva, seamstress and machine mechanic at the Cheremushki Association and Hero of Socialist Labor -- live]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

We, the participants in the solemn meeting of representatives of party, administrative and public organizations of the city of Moscow devoted to International Women's Day on 8 March, were extremely heartened and excited to receive the greetings to Soviet women from our party's Central Committee. The warm words in the greetings and the high evaluation of women's work and their role in Soviet society and the building of communism inspire us to attain fresh achievements in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our beloved homeland.

On behalf of the women of the capital and all Muscovites, the participants in this meeting express their profound and warm gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for their constant concern for working women, for mothers, and for creating every possible opportunity and all the necessary conditions for women to do fruitful work, to bring up and educate children, to study and to rest, to gain a further involvement in the riches of culture, and to take an active part in state and public activity.

In response to the concern and attention by our dear party and state, the women of the capital, like all Muscovites, are working selflessly to fulfill the historic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Muscovites have embarked on this, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in an atmosphere of great labor and political upsurge evoked by the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The decisions of that plenum, the speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimorivich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his statements and recommendations made during his meeting with machine tool builders of the capital have become a program of practical activity for all Moscow workers. Responding in a practical way to the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, frontranking collectives of the capital have launched a movement for the further strengthening of labor and production discipline under the slogan honor and glory in labor! This pithy slogan has been adopted at all enterprises, building sites and establishments in Moscow. It calls on each and every one of us to make conscientious discipline, firm order, and efficient labor organization and norm for each day.

The achievements of Muscovites in the development of the economy, science and culture, in the struggle to transform the capital into an exemplary communist town, are inextricably linked with the heroic labor of women, active participants in production and public life, of mothers putting the warmth of their hearts into rearing the up-and-coming generation. Women work in all sectors of the national economy in Moscow. They show examples of shock labor, make a worthy contribution to the great cause -- the building of communism in our country. Like all the workers of the capital women direct their energy, experience and knowledge toward increasing the efficiency of production and the quality of work, toward further speeding up scientific-technical progress. Their caring hands are irreplaceable in many production sections, especially where a very high level of attention and precision are required. In many respects they define the social and psychological climate of work collectives.

Women make up more than 50 percent of the entire work force in Moscow. Thousands of women are shock workers of communist labor, the right-flankers of socialist competition.

Many of them hold posts of leaders of enterprises and establishments in diverse spheres of the economy, science, education, health care, trade, public catering and consumer services. Women actively work in party, state, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Women make up almost half the deputies of the Moscow Gorispolkom and of the Rayispolkoms. All this is a real factor in our lives, a manifestation of the advantages of Soviet democracy, of the development of Soviet peoples' power.

Women of the capital, like all Soviet women, deeply realize that their peaceful, creative labor depends on the solution of one of the most important tasks of the present day and age: the defending of peace and the prevention of a global nuclear catastrophe. Women of the Soviet Union actively participate in the struggle for peace and for a bright future for the coming generations. Fervently approving the domestic and peaceful foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state, they support wholeheartedly the Peace Program adopted by the party and the new, important initiatives by the Soviet Government directed toward strengthening European security and improving the international atmosphere. Women workers of our country beyieve in the victory of reason, in the unity of people, in international solidarity, all of which will be able to block the path of nuclear war and to save the world from destruction. No to war! Peace to the peoples! Happiness for children! Millions of women in our capital lend their voices to these slogans.

The participants of the solemn meeting dedicated to International Women's Day on 8 March assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers that women, like all workers in Moscow, united around the Communist Party, will in the future too work tirelessly for the realization of the plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan; make their contribution toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, of the 1982 May and November CPSU Central Committee plenums; will redouble their efforts in the struggle for the triumph of the great ideals of communism. Long live glorious Soviet women! Long live the CPSU, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society! Glory to the CPSU Central Committee, the battle headquarters of the Leninist Party! Long live peace in the whole world! [applause]

PSYCHIATRIST DENIES POLITICAL USE OF PSYCHIATRY

LD042247 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Listeners sometimes ask is it true the Soviet Union confines dissidents, so-called, in psychiatry hospitals. Today one of the eminent Soviet psychiatrists, Georgiy Morozov, answers this question in topical commentary. This is what he says:

[Begin recording in Russian fading to English translation] Over a number of years certain psychiatric societies have been accusing medical experts of using psychiatry for political aims. Statements of this kind are slander and pursue the one and only purpose of casting a shadow on the activities of our psychiatrists. I must say in all responsibility that Soviet specialists in the field have never been guided in their activities by political motives. The main principle of their activities is that of pinpointing the disease and helping the person get rid of it. This is well known to our foreign colleagues who have repeatedly visited the Soviet Union to attend congresses, symposiums and seminars.

We have never made any secret of our work. What is more, we have been trying to disperse the delusions of our foreign colleagues, granting them the opportunity to visit psychiatric medical institutions, acquaint themselves with the patients' case histories and hold joint consultation sessions with us to help those patients. Our diagnoses were invariably confirmed by foreign specialists and the treatment methods recognized as the only correct ones. Yet Western news media from time to time arranged a propaganda campaign claiming that in the USSR, psychiatrists pronounce healthy people sick and even concrete names are given.

Well we have provided foreign doctors with the opportunity to meet those concrete persons and invariably our foreign colleagues admitted that those were actually ill people. What is more, when such people leave the Soviet Union they continue to get treatment in psychiatric clinics abroad.

However, despite the facts and commonsense, the slander campaign and attacks on Soviet scientists and psychiatrists continues and an active role in this is played by the leadership of the American Psychiatric Association and the Royal College of Psychiatrists in Britain. In other words, in countries where political figures have embarked on the road of worsening relations with the USSR in many directions, including the medical science field. So it's not the Soviet medical associations and societies but similar organizations abroad that are acting for political ends and attempting to mislead through concoctions the medics of other countries. There are quite a number of examples. [end recording]

Dr Morozov pointed out that last autumn, for instance, the American Psychiatric Association distributed a letter stating its intention to hold a session in 1983 with the purpose of condemning Soviet psychiatrists. In that letter our medics are slanderously accused of misusing psychiatrics and the letter's authors make the accusations, which I repeat are absolutely slanderous, referring without a qualm to the United States State Department as the source. This alone is evidence of that department's active participation in the propaganda campaign aimed at yet again hurling on the Soviet medical scientists a torrent of lies and slander. But the World Psychiatric Association did not react in an appropriate manner to these actions of the United States Association.

So it's becoming apparent that the World Psychiatric Association's leadership has allowed itself to be drawn into overt political activities and supported the slander against the Soviet Union. We have no doubts that the leadership of the World Psychiatric Association is, through such activities, inflicting irrepairable damage to the common interests of world psychiatry and the unity of psychiatrists of different countries. Taking into account the present situation, our society of neurologists and psychiatrists did not consider it possible to remain a member of the World Psychiatric Association and has officially announced that it is leaving that international organization.

NEW RAYKOM SECRETARY ELECTED IN TURKMENISTAN

WA071330 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Feb 83 p 2

[Turkmeninform Report: "Plenum of a Raykom of the Party"]

[Text] Khodzhambas -- The organizational question was considered at a plenum of the raykom which took place here.

The plenum released S. Seytkuliyev from his responsibilities as first secretary of the raykom of the party and removed him from the bureau of the Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in connection with his transfer to other work.

P.Odayev was elected first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Khodzhambas Raykom of the party.

R.R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chadzhou Obkom of the party, participated in the work of the plenum.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SPRING FIELD WORK REPORTED

RSFSR Agronomist on Shortcomings

LD042131 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Commentary by RSFSR meritorious agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Good day comrades. When one analyzes the latest data on preparations for spring field work, one can see that the overhaul of equipment is proceeding somewhat faster than last year. About 90 percent of tractors and over 97 percent of tilling machines and implements have now been prepared. The work is going better in the Ukraine, the Republics of Transcaucasia, Moldavia, Kirghizia and Belorussia than in other parts of the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia and certain oblasts in the Russian federation are behind schedule with the repair of machinery. The situation with regard to the repair of caterpillar-track tractors in certain rayons of Orenburg Oblast is alarming. These rayons are Buguruslanskiy, Grachevskiy and Pervomayskiy, where one-third of these tractors are still unserviceable and are not being repaired. The main reason is lack of engine spares. I would like to remind the workers of Altay motor works that success in the cereal fields also depends on them.

The condition of powerful tractors is especially alarming. In Kustanay Oblast, for example, one-fifth of the powerful K-700 tractors are unserviceable. Here, too, work is being held up by the lack of spare parts.

It is well known that mineral fertilizer is becoming a major reserve in increasing the fertility of bread-grain fields. This year, 2 million tons more is being allocated for grain crops than last year. However, not all enterprises in the chemical industry are carrying out their orders efficiently. As in previous years, the workers of Almalyk chemical works, Berezniki nitrogen fertilizer works and many other enterprises are in debt to farmers.

In their turn the chemical workers are being let down by railwaymen. This year hundreds of wagons have failed to arrive on time at the loading yards of the Grodno and Novgorod production associations, the nitrogen works at Tolyatti, the Belorussian potash works and the Kuyeyshev nitrogen works. When do the railwaymen intend to deliver mineral fertilizer to the farmers? After all, not for nothing is it said that a thing is most valuable when it is needed.

Report on Field Progress

LD052301 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1245 GMT on 5 March carries a program of agricultural news, with reports from Uzbekistan, Belorussia and Krasnodar Kray. The program is presented by (Nikita Rasakov).

(Rasakov) begins by referring to the new rayon agroindustrial associations [RAPO] which are now beginning to improve control of agricultural production. He then introduces a report from Tashkent.

The Tashkent correspondent says that in Uzbekistan the limit of agricultural work is moving north, right up to the Aral Sea. The servicing of machinery is being completed, as is the preparation of seeds. There is not much time because spring has come early. Potatoes are being sown almost everywhere and early vegetables will be planted this year on a much bigger area than last year. Total vegetable production will be increased to 6 million tons this year, a record figure. The correspondent introduces a recorded interview with a sovkhoz director on vegetable production plans, before moving on to talk about cotton production, of which 6 million tons has been pledged for sale to the state this year.

The correspondent says a recent rally of cotton producers discussed the difficulties of last autumn when, despite bad weather, many rayons managed to get their harvest in without losses and in good time. This has shown that the weather need not be an impediment: What is needed, he says, is proper preparations and precise organization. The proportion of high-grade cotton will be significantly increased this year, the correspondent notes.

Next, the Krasnodar Kray correspondent reports that in Kuban advantage was taken of the February windows of warm weather to sow barley, peas and grasses on 100,000 hectares. This, he says, was a test of machinery and methods prior to the main sowing season, and has passed off successfully. However, it did show that the ground will be difficult to till because of the drought last year. Preparations have been made to operate sowing on a two-shift basis in the kray. The correspondent goes on to note that at the same time there are some shortcomings which will affect spring work. These concern supplies of fuel and lubricant oils. He introduces and interview with the deputy chief of the Krasnodar Directorate of the RSFSR State Committee for Petroleum products, who says supplies are proceeding satisfactorily, Although his directorate is alarmed that a number of Selkhoztekhnika Rayon associations have not stored gasoline and diesel fuel in sufficient quantities. He appeals to all farm chiefs to ensure that economical use is made of oil products, for there is much evidence of wastefulness in this area. The correspondent ends with a reminder that growers have pledged 35-36 quintals of grain per hectare.

The next contribution comes from the Minsk correspondent who explains that winter has been extremely mild in Belorussia, with temperatures often saying above zero even at night. There has been some concern that these unusual conditions may affect winter crops, but the chief of the Minsk Oblast Agricultural Directorate says all appears to be well so far. The conditions of the crops is being monitored and if any of them prove to be damaged there are adequate stocks of seeds to replace them, and extra nitrogen fertilizer is being applied where necessary.

(Rasakov) then returns to the problem of oil products in Krasnodar Kray and asks about the situation in Belorussia. The reply is that the problem here is slightly different: Supplies of fuels and lubricants by enterprises of the State Committee for Petroleum Products are extremely erratic. The correspondent says four rayons out of 16 in Minsk Oblast are without diesel supplies. The use of more fuel-economical tractors like the K-700 and the T-150 is being increased in the oblast but the necessary attachments for them are not available. He says the local Selkhoztekhnika organization has tried to overcome the problem by building about 1,000 earth-working units to fit these tractors, but the units are naturally very primitive, he says, and the real solution is for enterprises belonging to the Agricultural Machine-Building Ministry to get on seriously with manufacturing the appropriate earth-working equipment to fit the tractors in question.